INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
LI

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1930.
16

VOL. XIX NO. 275— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

National Govt. Charged With Complete Breach Of Faith With India

ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS' PROTEST

Provincial Autonomy And No Responsibility At Centre Won't Do

TORY TACTICS EXPOSED

No Fresh Declaration On Indian Issue.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 23.

With the grant of an interview this afternoon to the Sikh Delegation at the House of Commons lasting nearly an hour, the Prime Minister may be said to have finished the task of gauging the depth of Indian feeling on the constitutional issue. His talk with Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardar Sampuran Singh was carried on in the presence of Lord Sankey and Sir Samuel Hoare.

SIKHS SPEAK OUT.

It is reported that the Premier adopted the same line of discussion which he did during his talks with Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru; his Government would offer Provincial Autonomy with a vague promise of responsibility in the Centre, but the Sikhs too were not slow to tell the Premier that nothing less than responsibility in the Centre in a stipulated period, which should be as short as possible, would satisfy the community.

NO NEW DECLARATION.

It is reported that, as regards communal matters, the Prime Minister declared his intention not to arbitrate, but to ask Indians further to explore ways and means after returning to India. If they fail, then alone would the Government intervene.

It is understood that the Premier is informing the Conservative Deputation of his decision not to make a fresh declaration on the Indian issue, but that he would only repeat the one made in January. He would also assure them that he would not arbitrate on the communal question.

ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS' PROTEST AGAINST TORY TACTICS

LONDON, November 24.

"In view of situation that has developed in the Round Table Conference and repeated attempts in the last few days by the members of the dominant political party in Parliament either to bring the proceedings of the Conference to an immediate end or to bring pressure on the Government not to make a declaration at the Conference, itself but to declare its policy in Parliament", Dr Sapru, Sir C. Setlvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mrs. Subbarayan, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Ramchandrarao, Mr. Mudaliyar, Mr. Jadhav, Mr. Tambe, Mr. N. M Joshi, Mr. M. R Jayakar, Mr. Giri and Mr. Shivrao have issued a signed statement as follows:—

WOULD NOT HAVE CARED TO COME TO ENGLAND.

"It is our considered opinion that no political party of any standing in India will, in the slightest degree, favour introduction of Provincial Autonomy as the first instalment with a mere promise of establishing responsibility of the federal basis in future. The Conference was not called for this purpose. None of us would have taken the trouble to come to England to achieve merely provincial autonomy which, indeed, was recommended by Simon Commission's Report. We think in the first place that no genuine provincial autonomy can be established without responsibility at the centre.

WON'T TOUCH IT WITH PAIR OF TONGS.

"Even if it could be established we are clearly of opinion that no party in India will be prepared to take it and if it is intended to rely on the support of any particular class or any minority among the people of India, for working of Provincial Autonomy, then we think that the position instead of being improved will become one of great complexity and instability and give rise to a situation which in the best interests of both the countries must be avoided.

COMPLETE BREACH OF FAITH.

If His Majesty's Government intend to take this step it must be understood that it will not be with our consent but that it is wholly contrary to our advice and the Government must prepare to take full and sole responsibility for their action. We claim early fulfilment of the Declaration of His Majesty's Government made on 19th January last which was explicitly reffiarmed only a few days ago by the Prime Minister on behalf of the National Government. Mere reiteration of it in fresh declaration or in the Preamble of the Bill for Provincial Autonomy leaving the establishment of responsibility at the Centre to some future date will be strongly resented in India as a complete breach of faith and as wholly inadequate to the needs of the country."—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ALI REPUDIATED.

Protest Against Unholy Alliance.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

There is now a distinct breach in the Muslim group of Delegates to the R. T. C. Two of them are taking steps to issue a statement, and they will be supported by ten others that they do not share the views of Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Shafi Daudi who, in the course of their speeches, have declared their desire to carry on trade between the Conservatives and the Muslims with the object of establishing pan-Islamism. This step is being taken, it is reported, as a result of the severe criticism offered by several British delegates other than the Tories.

Mahatma Confers With Premier At St. James

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. MacDonald met Mahatma Gandhi at 10-15 this morning at St. James Palace.

Sir S. Hoare and Lord Sankey were present at the MacDonald-Gandhi interview. The Premier is seeing Mr. Benthall later.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE INDIA COMMITTEE'S MEETING ADJOURNED

Interruption By Division In Commons

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Conservative India Committee held a brief weekly meeting, and heard the report of the deputation which had waited on the Premier and Mr. Baldwin on 19th instant. The matter was being discussed when the meeting was interrupted by division in the House of Commons, and it was decided to adjourn till to-morrow.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE TILL INDIANS ARE TREATED ON FOOTING OF EQUALITY

Pandit Malaviya On Trading Rights Of Europeans In Federal India

LONDON, November 24.

After speeches by Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Pandit Malaviya, the Federal Structure Committee this morning concluded consideration of the commercial discrimination.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Pandit Malaviya emphasised that there was no desire to discriminate racially but Mr. Iyengar was unable to agree that there should be no distinction between a mere sojourner and citizen, the Indian-born or domiciled after a definite period of residence or that absentee firms should have besides the full rights of British citizenship additional rights of the Indian citizenship. Mr. Iyengar claimed that future Government should be placed on exactly the same footing as the other Dominions.

The debate on Finance was begun by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who urged that India's finances should be managed by the Minister completely responsible to the Legislature.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar referred to the claim that India should have right to resort to retaliatory measure against injustice and inequity in the immigration restrictions on British Indians within the Empire and said that he wanted that principle to extend equally to commercial and industrial matters. Safeguards proposed for British interests constituted a restriction of sovereignty that no self-governing Legislature could accept and which British Government always discouraged Colonial Governors from enforcing through reserve powers.

INDIANS HUMILIATED IN DOMINIONS.

Mr. Sastri declared that the main motive of the whole agitation in India was to attain Dominion Status. Some delegates, however, realised that in respect of Defence, External Relations and Paramountcy India was not yet able to be a Dominion. They reconciled themselves to this with difficulty and before any other disability discriminating between India and Dominion was accepted it should be examined most carefully and unless the necessity of it was unchallengeably proved it was not fair to expect then, speaking on behalf of themselves and their children and their children's children to accept it. The nature of the British Empire was such that freedom was given to a Dominion to discriminate against its own nationals.

Mr. Sastri pointed out that the descendants of Indian settled in South Africa were subjected to a most humiliated discrimination. He said this happened in every Dominion. Indians gratefully recognised that Britain did not discriminate against Indians. Par-

(Continued on page 7.)

SAVAGE SENTENCE FOR SENAPATI BAPAT

7 Years' Hard Labour

JUDGE ON "TROUBLOUS TIMES"

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, November 24.

Senapati Bapat, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee gets transportation for 7 years, under 124-A, and rigorous imprisonment for three years under 117, both sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. N. N. Master, Session Judge observed in passing the savage sentence that he had to consider the present troublous times.

CONGRESS LEADER ARRESTED

LAHORE, Nov 24.

News has been received at the office of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee that Khan Abdul Gafoor Khan of Ghorghashti, who recently invited the "Frontier Gandhi," Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, to his village was arrested on the 19th November, and is now being prosecuted under Sections 107 and 151, I.P.C., in the Court of Chaudhri Nadir Khan, Additional Distt. Magistrate, Campbellpore.

One Bakht Khan is said to have complained to the police that he was attacked by the accused as that he would have been seriously beaten but for the timely help of three other men.—A.P.

Egypt Looks To Hungary For Cotton Market

ABSORPTION OF 10,000 TO 12000 BALES EXPECTED

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Cairo.—An attempt will be made to gain market for cotton in Hungary, at present held by the United States.

It is learned authoritatively that the Egyptian Government intends to sell in Hungary, ten to twelve thousand bales which will be paid for in Hungarian treasury bonds, and has arranged for the purcase facilities to be allowed there. In puhsuance of a policy of encouraging farmers, to plant products other than cotton, with a view to restricted cotton acreage, the Government is raising customs dues on beans, lentils and other agricultural products.—Reuter.

HOARE'S BID FOR FREE HAND

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 23.

To all appearanres, Mr. Ramsay MarDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare are pulling in different directions.

The latter demands that the Prime Minister should relegate to him as the Secretary of State for India the work of negotiating a settlement with the Indian delegates, while the former asserts his claim to deal direct with the Indian Delegates, as he happens to be the Chairman of the R. T. Conference as also Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet.

Sir Samuel Hoare complains that the Prime Minister is encouraging the Delegates to ignore the Secretary of State and specifically points to the incident on Monday Nov. 16 when the Premier intervened and appealed to the Muslim delegates to carry on the Conference work. This advice, according to Sir Samuel Hoare, had been tendered by the Prime Minister without his having been consulted about it.

DRIVE AGAINST THE CONGRESS

Craddock Demands Prosecution Of Its Agents

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Prohibition or threats of boycott of non-Indian mills unless their managers subscribed to declarations "incompatible with their liberties as British subjects," was suggested in the Commons by Sir Reginald Craddock.

Replying, Sir S. Hoare said that the situation inherited by him in which mills on pain of being driven out of business were required to give undertakings which otherwise they would not give caused him great concern, and he was corresponding with the Government of India in that regard. But he pointed out the difficulties in way of the Government intervention so long as no breach of law was committed.

Sir R. Craddock asked: "Is there any obstacle at present in the prosecution of the Congress agents for criminal conspiracy, criminal intimidation and attempted extortion?"

Sir S. Hoare replied: "That is just the kind of question I am enquiring with the Government of India." He added that the original circular concerned had been withdrawn, and a great deal less objectionable circular substituted some months ago.—Reuter.

Villiers Takes Up Gauntlet In Name of Every Britisher

ALLEGED THREATS

ASANSOL, Nov. 24.

Mr. E. Villiers, the President of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association, addressing the Western Bengal Branch of the European Association to-night, revealed that several leaders of the Association were still receiving letters threatening assassination.

In reply to this he said, he was taking the gauntlet in the name of every British declaring that revolvers and bombs would not deflect them a hair's breadth from their present policy, thus demonstrating that terrorism would strengthen their determination rather than weaken it. These threats had been the last drop of cement to bind together all elements in the Association and to stiffen the community in its conquerable determination to press for what they believed to be right for India and for the Empire.—A.P.

More Young Men Arrested In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

In addition to the 14 persons who are being detained since yesterday two more Bengali students were arrested to-day following raids in some houses by the Police. The arrests are believed to be in connection with the find of arms in a house in the Northern Quarter.—A.P.

HATED ORDINANCE IN CHITTAGONG

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 24

Two local medical students and another youth have been arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

MAILED FIST FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Marquess of Lothian in the House of Lords foreshadowed the drastic action against terrorism.—Reuter.

WHY CONGRESS WITHDREW FROM BARDOLI INQUIRY.

Rejoinder To Govt. Statement

ATTEMPT AT WHITEWASH EXPOSED

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. B. J. Desai, have issued the following to the Press:—

With reference to the statement published by the Director of Information on behalf of Government relating to Congress President's cablegram to Mahatma Gandhi informing him of the withdrawal of the Khatedars from the Bardoli Enquiry, we have to say as follows:—

The withdrawal of the Congress took place on the 13th of November, 1931, and the cable to Mahatma Gandhi was sent on the same date and the Government must have come to know of its terms almost immediately. The statement of the Director of Information is published on the 23rd of November, 1931, and that according to that statement the cable was such that it required an "immediate" denial. As to the "emphatic" nature of the denial except the use of the word "emphatic" there is no substance in the denial at all. The two statements in the cablegram intended to be denied are:—

1. The Enquiry Office held "We were not entitled to production and inspection of Government documents and any kind of documents relating to the issues in the enquiry."

2. "The trend of the Enquiry was definitely hostile and one-sided."

The position as regards the first is as follows:—

INCORRECT.

During the course of the examination of the Khatedars and their witnesses, it is incorrect to say that any relevant records of the Government were allowed to be freely or at all referred to by the Congress representatives except as hereinafter appearing. What happened was that whenever any statements were made by the Khatedars as regards the arrears due, the dates of payment or the quantity of their holding and were alleged to be incorrect, the Enquiry Officer used to consult a statement prepared for him from the Government records. At the same time he used to ask the Aval Karkun to verify the same. In many instances the statement prepared by the Khatedars from memory were found to be more correct than the statement of the Government officers. This is all that happened as regards the revenue records. It should be noted that there was little or no material controversy as to the matters to which these records referred. The only other document which was allowed to be seen by mere accident than otherwise was the original of a document known as Form 8-B with reference to some Khatedars of Timberva. Some of the said Khatedars had applied for certified copies of Forms 8-B to which they were entitled. The issue of these copies was inordinately delayed for reasons best known to the Government officers.

NO ACCESS TO RECORDS.

While the Congress Counsel was referring to a statement (a copy of which was issued to a Khatedar of Timberva), the Government officer looking at the original thought that the copy was wrong and appeared surprised. It was on that that the Enquiry Officer saw the original. The Congress Counsel thereupon went up to the Enquiry Officer and said that as the copy had been issued, he was entitled to presume that the original is accorded with the copy. It then transpired that certain statements in the original were scored out in a manner so as to make them almost undecipherable. The matter was left at that stage to be taken up when a Government witness was cross-examined as regards Timberva Village. It is entirely incorrect to say that either the Khatedars or the Congress Counsel had access to the Government records any further than as stated above. In fact even these ordinary records were so jealously guarded that it became difficult to check the hasty and erroneous statements often made by the Aval Karkun. On two occasions statements as to the holdings of an individual Khatedar which were prepared from memory had to be typewritten and given to the Government Pleader in order that the Aval Karkun might check the same.

If the Government records was so easily accessible it would not have taken more than a few minutes for checking these statements. These facts must be allowed to speak for themselves.

COUNTERPARTS REFUSED.

On the 22nd of October during the course of the cross-examination of the Mamlatdar a request for production of the counterpart receipts of land revenue payments was refused. A request for the production of the Mamlatdar's diary was evaded for three days and was eventually refused by the order of the 12th November. A request for the production of daily collection reports between specified dates of the 10th and 17th of July remained unheeded and has now been refused. Even the alleged report of the talati regarding service of notices in Rayam was promised, but was not produced. When these requests were refused or remain uncomplied with, the Enqquiry Officer himself said that it was time that the question of the production and inspection of documents should once for all be raised and decided, and it was he who reminded the Congress Counsal that he had referred to certain other documents by way of Government orders or notifications in a former communication. The question having been raised in that form a general and comprehensive application was found necessary as would appear from the application of the Congress Counsel, as the following quotations of the application will show.

DOCUMENTS MUST BE ORDERED FOR.

"The question has now been raised not merely with reference to the abovementioned documents but generally during the course of this Enquiry. I maintain and respectfully submit that in this case every document relevant to the issues in the case which is in the possession of Government is liable to be ordered to be produced and inspected and made use of by us and any order to the contrary would seriously affect the justice and the progress of the Enquiry. The reasons for claiming such an order are set forth below. Before I go to the reasons however it may be useful to indicate the nature of the documents in the possession of the opponents (Government) in this case."

Four classes of documents for the purposes were described in the application and we are certainly unaware of any method by which they could be described more definitely or more accurately and in this we are supported by the description of documents under almost similar circumstances which description with great deference to the Enquiry Officer was regarded as definite and reasonable by Lord Blanesburgh in de-

(Continued on page 7.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First, Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:- Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—AGENTS up-country for Indian Washing Soap. Apply Box No. 1268 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—Experienced TYPIST in Attorney's line. Apply Box No. 1269 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6280

WANTED—EXPERT LADY DENTIST. Liberal pay or share or both. Prospects most attractive. DR. SHARMA, Darulsehat (Regd.), Gujarat.
A

WANTED TRAVELLING AGENTS to Canvass orders for Hand Made Cotton-Piece-goods. Apply to —THE REAL WEAVING WORKS, P. O. Chovva, N. Malabar.
A R6270

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG LADY COMPANION. And to give tuition (English) to a boy of 19 for a part-time. Stating salary, etc. apply Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6253

WANTED—A FINANCIER to invest Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 in a most profitable scheme, yielding over 75 per cent. profit already started. For further particulars apply Box No. 1267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6275

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER in Tata Girls' School, Navsari, for four months, good at English, knowing Gujarati preferred. Apply immediately to:—Mrs. KALAWADE, Rustumwadi Road, Navsari.
A R6212

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS for a profitable business. Deposit essential. See between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. DAHYALAL BHAGWANDAS & CO., 99, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
A R6274

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS.—Qualified and competent ACCOUNTANTS, STATION MASTERS, COMPOUNDERS, LINOTYPE MACHINE OPERATORS, YARD FOREMEN AND SHUNTERS. And for Bombay, HEAD TIME-KEEPERS, SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS and ELECTRICIANS. Apply immediately in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractor, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A D6282

DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of "Bear" Brand Tea throughout India. Handsome Commission. Cash security Rs. 50/- essential. INDIAN COFFEE & TEA CO., Post Box 727, Bombay.
A R6260

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise agency for sale of tea leaf and dust packed by Ratnajhora Tea Company Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to JARDINE & CO., Managing Agents, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise and stall and push sale of high class perfumeries, scents, patent medicines. Apply with one anna stamp to ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
A

WANTED Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130-25 to Rs. 300 including T. A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particular to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 3698

Situations Wanted

MATRICULATED GUJARATI GENTLEMAN, knowing typewriting wants JOB. Salary no consideration. Please apply Box No. 1266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 6268

YOUNG HINDU CLERK with some knowledge of typing accounts and General Office routine, seeks change to join a Commercial firm. Good references and certificates, moderate terms. Please write to:—Box No. 1264 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6266

Houses & Flats To Let

LONAVLA—TO LET near Bhangarwadi FURNISHED BUNGALOW with spacious compound. Rent rupees hundred. One cottage for rupees twenty. Write to Box No. 1270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6234

TO BE LET for VEGETARIANS. At moderate rent from 1-1-32 Top floor of Kennedy House, near Kenndy Bridge. Apply P. NARSILAL there, Tel. No. 41679.
C R6269

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A second had FINISHING and ZIGGER MACHINE. Apply MANAGER, The MATHRADAS MILLS, Delisle Road Bombay.
T R6231

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess, Street.
E R6184

Books and Stamps

CHOICE SELECTION X'MAS CARDS—Childrenbooks, 1932, Annuals, Almanac, Ephemeris, Hobbies, Handicrafts, Newspapers, Fashionpapers, Magazines, Birthday-cards, Novels, Stationery. KING CO., Cheapest House, Bombay.
L R6283

Trade Announcement.

MANUFACTURERS of Indian products desirous of giving their Agencies should write to:—INDIAN PRODUCTS Co., Unlimited, 13, Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
T R6277

WANTED MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEALERS as AGENTS for American Metal Polisher. Liberal terms. Write J. J. SHAH and SONS, Post Box No. 2183, Bombay.
R6270

Profession

SOLVE YOUR WORRIES. CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHMOUD BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases. For Rs. 5 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while retaining in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.
R6232

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD., (SHOLAPUR)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited Balance Sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1931.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mathuradas Dwarkadas as Director of the Company.
V. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1931, to THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.,

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1931.
3961

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that consolidated SCRIPS for ten shares and hundred shares, in place of the present Certificates for one share, will be issued at the request of the holder, on payment of the fee of annas eight per Scrip, provided the numbers of the shares to be included in the Consolidated Scrip are consecutive.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.;
Agents.

Sudama House,
Wittet Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 19th November, 1931.
3943

Legal Notices.

CORRECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the advertisement published under my signature in the "Bombay Caronicle" of the 24th inst., the property agreed to be sold has been wrongly described as bearing Final Plot No. 109A, instead of its correct description of bearing Final Plot No. 108A. The said advertisement should therefore be read with the above correction.

Dated 24th November, 1931.
GAJANAN S. PATIL.
Advocate.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1485 of 1930.

Tulsidas Tribhowandas and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Ratanlal Mulchand and others. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 4th August, 1931, the Commissioner for taking accounts, High Court will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable properties at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 4th December, 1931, at 4-45 p. m. S. T.:—

LOT NO. 1.—Property situate at Sheikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 121 6/9 square yards bearing new Survey No. 1402, Cadastral Survey No. 1441 of Bhuleshwar Division and Street Nos. 330-332-5 and 7.

LOT NO. 2.—Property situate at 3rd Bhoiwada Street, admeasuring about 622 2/9 square yards, bearing New Survey No. 1/589 part, Cadastral Survey No. 2797 of Bhuleshwar Division and Street Nos. 39-14-16-18-20-C-30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1931.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
3948.

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF THE CANTONMENT CIVIL JUDGE, PESHAWAR.

MASTER ABDUL GHAFFUR, Proprietor, Dairy Farm of Risalpur. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Major C. H. O'RORKE, R.A.M.C., 2, Napier Road, Colaba, Bombay. ..... Defendant.

Suit for the recovery of Rs. 1367-12-6.

In the above noted case Major C. H. O'Rorke defendant is avoiding services and the court is satisfied that he cannot be ordinarily served therefore proclamation under Order 5, Rule 20 of C.P.C. is issued against Major C. H. O'Rorke. If defendant Major O'Rorke will present personally or Agent or Counsel on 21st December 1931, at Peshawar otherwise in default of this Ex Parte proceedings will be taken against him.

Given under my hand and seal of the court, this 24th day of August, 1931.

Cantonment Civil Judge,
Peshawar.
R6283

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 70 of 1931

ANANDRAI M. MEHTA .. .. Plaintiff
V.
(1) Dr. TULJARAM C. KHANDWALLA and
(2) AKBARALI SHAIK KAMRUDDIN .. Defendants.

To
DR. TULJARAM C. KHANDWALLA.

The First defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble the Judge Taking Motion on the 3rd of December, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock. In the forenoon (S.T.) for an order for (1) Decree absolute for sale of the immoveable properties mentioned in the Plaint by the Commissioner for taking accounts by public auction on the premises in such lot or lots as may be convenient to him, (2) liberty to the Plaintiff to bid at such sale and to set off the purchase price against the Decretal amount and for personal Decree and (3) costs.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1931.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's attorneys.

N.B.—Affidavit of Anandrai M. Mehta affirmed on 12th October, 1931, will be used in support.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Gaiwady, Girgaum, by order of the Court Receiver, Bombay as Receiver in suit No. 1528 of 1930 D. N. Lelinwalla & Ors. v/s J. N. Lelinwalla and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree, dated 18th August, 1931; sale on the premises of the property on Thursday the 3rd December, 1931 at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.—All the piece of land situate at Gaiwady Oart Girgaum Road, admeasuring about 298-6/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 8050, Cadastral Survey No. 3|28 of Girgaum Division forming part of the Bombay Panjrapole land known as Gaiwady with the structures thereon which are assessed by Municipality under Ward D. No. 146 (6) and Street No. 18.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land held on monthly tenancy (forming part of the Oart known as Gaiwady) situate at Gaiwady, Girgaum Road, admeasuring about 80 square yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8050 and Cadastral Survey No. 3|28 of Girgaum Division with building thereon bearing Municipal D Ward No. 138 (2) and Street No. 194-B.

LOT NO. 3.—All that land (forming a part of the Gaiwady Oart) situate at Gaiwady, Girgaum Road, bearing New Surbey No. 8050 Cadastral Survey No. 23 of Girgaum Division admeasuring about 232 square yards with the structure or factory bearing Municipal D Ward No. 138 (1) and Street No. 194.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Cama & Co., Solicitors, Yusuff Building, Churchgate St., attorneys for the Court Receiver or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THRILLING! BEAUTIFUL MARLENE DIETRICH IN
"DISHONOURED"
The Story of a woman who sacrifices everything for the only man she loves.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Hillarious Farcical Comedy
THIRD TIME LUCKY
featuring
BOBBY HOWES
The Story of a Country Rector who became entangled with a gang of crooks.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALL-COLOUR ROMANTIC COMEDY
"FOLLOW THRU"
featuring
CHARLES ROGERS, NANCY CARROLL
A Riot of Music & Laughter.

TELEPHONE No. 41544.
The Excelsior Theatrical Co.
Will Present at
The Coronation Theatre
GRANT ROAD
On SATURDAY, 28-11-31 at 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, 29-11-31 at 3-30 P. M.
An Entirely New Social Urdu Drama
"Shareef Dulhan"
With The Famous RATANSHAH SINOR and Miss MANIBAI
Book your Seats Earlier to avoid disappointment.
RATES:—Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/12, 1/2 and 9 Ans.

TO-NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!
AT 6.30 P.M.
B. I. F.
AMUSEMENT PARK
LOCATION:—Opp. Central Station, Bellasis Road.
The only popular show of its kind in Bombay.
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2 ONLY.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 28th.
The inimitable comedy team in
THE COHENS AND KELLYS in AFRICA
You'll laugh and gasp and thrill and roar. You wil chortle and cheer and laugh some more—
WILD ANIMALS and WILDER WOMEN
Shows at:—5-30, 8. and 10-30 p.m. Extra show on Saturday and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal
CONCERT
Under the Auspices of Gujarat HINDU STREE MANDAL, for the benefit of Stree Vidyalaya, and Educational Classes, on
SUNDAY, 13th December, 1931.
At 4-30 To 7-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Rates Rs. 10, 7, 5, 2, 1.
Tickets can be had from the Office of the
HINDU STREE MANDAL, Girgaum Back Road, between 2-30 and 7 p.m. (S.T.)

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 25-11-31 at 8-30 p.m
'ASHA NIRASHA'
SATURDAY, 28-11-31 at 8-30 p.m.
and
SUNDAY, 29-11-31 at 3-30 p.m.
"SANT KANHO PATRA"
Plans Open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

COMMENCING 28th SATURDAY.
IMPERIAL MOVIE-TONE'S ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.
ANANGSENA
There is a charm irresistoble in this story of fast moving action, plots, counter-plots and court intrigues.
ANANGSENA
Featuring
Your favourite MASTER VITHAL
With
ZILLOO, ZOHRA, MUSHTARI, HADI.
Director: MOTI B. GIDWANI.
IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD. BOMBAY.

BECOMING MORE POPULAR DAY BY DAY
SEE TO-NIGHT
KRISHNATONE
HARISCHANDRA
featuring
MASTER **MOHMAD**
and
Miss **NILAM**
TIME: 4, 7-15 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.,

N. Y. K. LINE.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokushima Maru	5976	18 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13Dec.
x Iyo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Nov.	13 §Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	14 Dec.	30 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	9 Dec.	15 Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22000	22 Dec.	29 Dec.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building
270/272, Hornby Road,
'Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Digitized by Chief Librarian, Mumbai Mahanagarpalika
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 December, 2016

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

ANALYSIS OF THE REPARATIONS MUDDLE.

(BY D. GHOSH).

The 112th anniversary of the Armistice is over. The recent war was a purely European domestic squabble staged on the grand scale which modern science and material resources have unfortunately made possible. The non-European nations too were dragged into the mele to defend rights which some of them never possessed and to discharge obligations which none of them ever undertook. On the conclusion of the war a purely European peace was made. The academic idealism of Mr. Woodrow Wilson fell off the mind of Mr. Clamenceau as water falls off back of the artic seal, while Mr. Lloyd George doged its influence with the skill of the masterful dodger that he has always been.

More than twelve years have elapsed since then; and the day is swinging round once more to gather the annual harvest of that European peace. Here they are—political insecurity, economic malaise and financial chaos

BROODING SUSPICION AND JEALOUSY.

Not one of the major problems created by the War and still more by the Peace that followed it has been solved or is anywhere near solution. The political horizon in Europe is to-day overshadowed by dark clouds of brooding suspicion and jealousy which show no signs of melting away in the near future. Year after year conferences have been called to bring about a general limitation of armaments. But the only conviction that has been forced upon the world at large is that the problem of Disarmament is to-day as far from solution as it has ever been. Not one nation is prepared to smoothen the way. In the name of national safety the statesmen of Europe and of countries which have taken to its non-Christian faith in armaments have beguiled their respective peoples into sanctioning oppressive military and naval budgets.

SENSE OF INSECURITY.

The economic tangle is in part the creation of this queer politics. One of the fruits of the Peace was a sudden and large scale realignment of political burdens on the Continent and the creation of numerous autonomous states. Whatever ideal of self-determination of nations might have been attained thereby, or whatever ends of historical justice fulfilled, the economic consequences of the new political arrangement have been far from desirable. The first use that the enfranchised nations of Europe made of their newly received freedom was to raise tariff walls and create customs barriers which have effectively isolated them from neighbours who once formed with them the interdependent parts of compact economic units. Behind their fiscal policy lies the economic nationalism of peoples who have long been denied self-expression and have, therefore, grown morbidly keen about it. There is, moreover, a general sense of insecurity in the outside world and hence the urge to be independent of it as far as possible. Thus inspite of World Economic Conferences, Commercial Conventions and tariff truces, the tariff level in Europe to-day is higher than ever before.

TRAGIC COMEDY OF THE DEBTOR.

The Reparation and the debt questions still remain full of anomalies and irrationalities. They involve not only the debtor's capacity to meet his obligations but also the ability of the creditor to receive payments in forms in which the debtor can make them. The creditor wants his dues or loans back; yet when the debtor brings his wagon—or shiploads of goods and services to his door, he gets panicky and raises his tariff walls higher still. Thus for years we have witnessed the tragic comedy of the debtor who has been requisitioned, but no permitted, to pay his debts.

SHOCK TO THE INDUSTRIAL ORDER.

It will, however, be a mistake to infer from this that the creditor nations have freely chosen to behave in this pig-headed fashion. Far from it. This self-contradictory role has been forced upon them by the competitive relationship of the economies of different Western nations. If Germany had been an India and the rest of the Western world England, the problem of reparations would have been easily solved. The exports of Indian foodstuffs and raw materials would have simply enabled England to develop her industrial possibilities to the utmost. Unfortunately that is not the situation. The nations of the West have evolved largely similar economic organisations which are engaged in the production of competitive goods. Hence the receipt of debts and reparations in forms which are easily available to the debtors means a violent shock to the industrial order of the creditor nations from which they seek shelter under their high protectionism.

EXTRA DOSES MAY PROVE FATAL.

Out of the impasse thus created a temporary way has been found in the shape of exports of gold. The creditors have for a time at least obliged the debtors to settle their accounts with gold rather than with goods and services. But imported gold tends to compete with gold in the country and to cheapen the prestige of all gold in its dealings with commodities and services. Hence the increasing imports of this metal into creditor countries have been interned from open markets to the vaults of central banks where they lie buried, removed from all chances of influencing the price-level. Yet another anomaly or string of anomalies. Outside, the world is thirsting for gold, the elixir of financial life. Within, it is stored up in the cellars of nations who are afraid of using it themselves because they have had already enough of it and extra doses may prove fatal rather than life-giving.

UNILATERAL FLOW OF GOLD.

But this anomaly cannot last long. It is already fairly on the way, to straighten itself out, though in a fashion which may shorten the life of the gold standard in many countries. After all the purely unilateral flow of gold from debtors to creditors cannot continue indefinitely. The existing stock of the metal in the possession of the former has been reduced to proportions that are barely sufficient for their internal currency purposes. Hence to meet their international obligations the debtor countries must inflate their export surpluses still further, and convert these into gold balances. But this process can be carried out only at the expense of the creditor nations whose goods are displaced more and more by the products of the debtor countries, if not from their sheltered home markets, at least from the common markets in the outside world.

And all the time falling prices have been adding to the difficulties of the debtors, both directly and indirectly. Directly, because their foreign obligations being fixed in terms of gold, the terrific appreciation of the metal since the last quarter of 1929, has greatly increased the real burden of such obligations, and indirectly, because with shrinking totals of export and import values, the creation of export surpluses of given values has become more and more difficult. An export surplus of Rm. 2 milliards out of a total export of Rm. 4½ milliards in the first half of the current year involved a much greater disproportion between German exports and imports than was the case for example in 1929 when Germany's total foreign trade in merchandise was nearly twice its present value.

PROSTRATION OF DEBTORS.

This unnatural strain upon their already weakned and injured economy would have before long reached its natural conclusion through the utter prostration of debtors and an open declaration of their inability to meet foreign obligations. But up to a few months back the crisis had been avoided by two methods, the one permanent viz, periodical revisions of the reparations and the other temporary viz, continual doses of short term loans from creditors. In the seven years 1924—1930 inclusive the short term foreign indebtedness of German banks rose to double the amount of their readily saleable foreign assets. Germany had little free choice in the matter. The unprecedented inflation of 1919—23 deprived her of practically all her liquid working capital, while the continuing export of surplus wealth in the shape of reparation payments with no material equivalent in imports has never allowed her to restore it in a natural and healthy manner. She has, therefore, been compelled to borrow abroad, and a good deal of her foreign loans have been on short term.

UNSTABLE EQUILIBRIUM.

Thus has another element of instability been introduced into the none too stable economy of Post-War Europe. Uncertain and fickle as the wind, these international most term fund flit from centre to centre to obedience to the slightest show, in political, economic or financial barometric conditions. No currency system, no banking organisation, however strong its foundations or however wisely devised its ultimate safeguards, can defend itself against the violent shocks of sudden and large-scale exoduses of these funds. The failure of the Austrian Credit Anstal which precipitated the present crisis was only an overt indication of this unstable equilibrium which has characterised the economy of Germany and Central Europe ever since the early part of the last decade. For its collapse was in no sense a purely banking failure. This old and renowned institution, sponsored into existence by the Austrian branch of the famous house of Rothschild and blessed by royalty and nobility, had been compelled by the circumstances of the post war period to absorb one after another of the banks of Vienna until it came to acquire 75 per cent of Austrian banking business and through them the ownership of the greater part of Austrian industry. The Treaty of St. Germain severed Austria, the industrial district of the Habsburg Empire from its old markets in the rest of the political unit, while the jealousy and economic nationalism of the Succession States have prevented the growth of any customs arrangement which may redound to their common benefit. With prices falling and their stocks depreciating, with their natural old markets closed to them, Austrian industrial firms had fallen back more and more upon banks which in their turn leaned on the Credit Anstals for support. For a time this institution bore the burden like an Atlas. But its own resources have been more and more strained, and it had to rely on short term foreign loans. The trouble came in May last by which time the increasing difficulties of Austrian industries and banks had to become clear to their foreign creditor. Funds began to flow out of the country, endangering the solvency of industrial and banking firms, and freezing the assets of the Credit Anstalt.

FINANCIAL MALADY.

The Austrian situation was temporarily propfred up by loans from the B. I. S. and the Bank of England. But the shock to Austria transmitted itself to Germany. Indeed, Germany's intimate economic relations with Central Europe, her continuous budget deficits since 1926, her shrinking export surplus since 1929, and her expanding foreign loans on short term since 1924 had already selected her as the next victim of the spreading financial malady.

STRONG TENDENCY TO WORSEN.

Fortunately the resources of the Reichsbank at the beginning of the crisis were ample to meet the first indications of the coming danger. These had, however, to be supplemented by loans from the B. I. S., the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Bruening government also made efforts to control the situation by means of partial banking and stock exchange moratoria and stringent regulation of foreign exchange transactions. But these efforts did not prove adequate to a state of affairs which inspite of occasional improvements had a strong tendency to worsen.

RELIC OF A BARBARIC AGE.

The impending German debacle moved the U. S. out of her splendid isolation from Europe. Very haltingly, almost by forced lapses from the ideal attitude of standoffishness which she will gladly maintain towards affairs on the other side of the Atlantic, the U.S.A. has recognised the new role of the saviour that has been forced on her by the events of the War and the post-War years. Every year Europe has to send to her in redemption of War debts sums entailing exports of from £43 million rising to £80 million annually. Through this process she is every day the richest Midas in the world, holding in fee benighted nations who still pin their faith in the gold standard, the relic of a barbaric age in economic history. Her ever-growing national income has now exceeded the limits of her internal requirements, and her funds have overflowed to foreign land to seek profitable employment. She is now, therefore, called upon to play the same part which Great Britain played in the 19th century and plays even to-day according to the measure of her capacity. She must freely lend her extra resources to foreigners and she must freely allow them to pay up their obligations in forms suitable to them. But unfortunately there is a fundamental difference between the position of the U.S. to-dcy and of England in the beginning of the 19th century. England was then the only work-shop of the world, and she could afford the risks of Free trade, for the nations who sent tributes to her could do so only in the form of foodstuffs and raw materials. Moreover the expansion of her industries had to wait upon the growth of foreign markets which it was her self-interest to water with her own funds. The history of American development has been of a different type. When she came of age industrially she found rivals already in the field. She had moreover only to cultivate her own spacious home market to provide work for her industries for decades to come. She, therefore, preferred to worship Garey rather than Adam Smith

IMPOVERISHED EUROPE.

And it is only recently that the American investor has learnt to invest abroad in considerable amounts. His first venture in this line have been in countries nearer home, especially in the states of Central America or South America, where American finance can manipulate political concessions in favour of American capital and enterprise. In Europe her investments of late years have been largely of the short term variety; for she lacks a sufficient faith in the political stability and economic solvency of European countries to sink her funds there permanently. And though her conduct in this respect is not at all above reproach, she feels that impoverished Europe is not entitled to the luxury of big armaments and that so long as Europe persists in her foolly, she deserves little assistance from outside. She likes the world to believe that the reparation problem is a domestic concern of Europe, inspite of the fact that her receipts from Europe every year in redemption of War Debts amount to colossal sums of the reparation payments.

WISE CREDITOR.

It has been necessary to analyse the different strands in the normal attitude of the United States towards Europe in order to understand the significance of the Hoover move of June, 20th. The announcement made by the American President on that day contemplated a general suspension of payments on account of intergovernmental debts for a period of one year. The object of the moratorium was to give the year to the recovery or economic prosperity by debtor countries. In his statementh the President appealed to the American voter to be a good neighbour and wise creditor. This appeal was followed by the significant assurance that no proposals to permanently revise Europe's war obligations to the United States would be entertained by Mr. Hoover's government.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY GENEROUS.

The immediate effect of Mr. Hoover's declaration was an easing of the terrible tension in the German financial situation. It had at least given her breathing time. It is, however, doubtful whether this immediate effect would have lasted long, even if France had not raised difficulties over its unqualified acceptance. For after all, what could a moratorium for only one year—and that a year of unprecedented world depression—do to salvage Germany and her neighbours in Central Europe out of their deep economic morasses? The permanent causes of instability of their positions remain as powerful as ever. It, inspite of enormous increases of taxation, severe reductions of wages and salaries, and allround attempts to bring down industrial costs, Germany has failed to close up the yawning gulf of her budget deficits and to arrest the deflation of her export surplus, is it reasonable to expect that only a year's moratorium would have enabled her to liquidate her short term foreign indebtedness and to provide from her own resources the working capital for her industries? The very attempt by Germany to do so might prove injurious to the permanent interests of her creditors. The Hoover move was thus not sufficiently generous to improve the European situation fundamentally. Nor will such an improvement ever take place until the interest of the creditors in their debtors extends beyond keeping the sick men alive so that they can continue to pay their debts to the day of judgment.

IDEAL OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

And whatever its intrinsic worth might have been, a large part of Mr. Hoover's first announcement was destroyed by the unseemly wrangling of France over the terms of the moratorium. The French plea for her conduct is that France was acting according to her own may though the outside world may hold that her vision was short-sighted. In the first place she was not prepared to be taken in by the display of American generosity. She could see behind Mr. Hoover's move the obvious interest of American finance in the stability of Central Europe where Wall Street has of recent years been the largest foreign investor. Secondly she had calculated that while her stake in that region was much less than that of either the U. S. or Britain, acceptance of the Hoover proposals in their unqualified form would have obliged her to impose the heaviest burden of additional taxation on her citizens. Did she also have a sort of feeling that with an economy more balanced and self-contained than that of the other great powers, she was less exposed than they to economic failures outside her own borders? Perhaps the fact that the world depression did not even touch her until the other nations were already in its throes, encouraged this impression among her financiers and politicians. Above all economic disaster or no economic disaster, France does not seem to be in a mood to sacrifice the political value of her late triumph over Germany at the alter of any international ideal of peace and prosperity. She is still terribly suspicious of her old enemy—her plans of building pocket battleships and her attempt to form a Zollverein with Austria and thus to spread her tentacles into Central Europe. She regarded the inclusion of the unconditional part of German reparation payments under the Young Plan in the American moratorium proposals as a direct encouragement given to Germany to evade solemn promises by her only two years back. And who could be sure that once the dangerous precedent is created, Germany would not manage her affairs in future in 1926-27 circumstances condition reasonably certain. Was she to be thus led to stabilise the French victory in the late war, at less than in its par value, just as in 1926-2-7 circumstances compelled her to stabilise the franc at below pre-war parity? But the undervaluation of her currency had secured her economy at least a temporary immunity from the effects of the world depression. She is not sure that writing down the value of her military victory over Germany would bring her any such gain in politics. She is thus willing to render financial help to Germany and to Central Europe but only on condition that along with the strictly financial terms are inserted non-financial clauses which will maintain the balance of political power on the Continent unequivocally in her favour. That was why she proposed to Mr. Stimson in reply to the American invitation to participate in the moratorium that as a pre-condition to her helping Germany the latter should desist from all attempts to form a Customs Union with Austria. Legally she was right in insisting that such a Union would have been a violation of the Peace Treaties under which Germany undertook to respect Austria's freedom and Austria not to compromise her own independence. But in matters charged with such grave consequences to the peace and welfare of nations the function of statesmanship is to differ from the judgment of law.

BATTLESHIPS ON THE SLY.

The part which England has played or which has rather been assigned to her in this European tragedy has been of a peculiar nature. It would be a mistake to call it ineffective. She can point to her credit the Locarno, the Kellogg Pact, the Washington Treaty and the London Agreement. Yet these very creditable achievements of hers reveal the true character of her position in European politics. In the first place these are more or less moral triumphs with very contingent material values. In the second place she has moved round and round problems of Continental Europe without penetrating to their cores. The Locarno Pact is, perhaps, the solitary instance in which she did succeed in reaching near the heart of the problem of European peace. but she could do so only by mortgaging her manpower, arms and finance. She could not follow up this achievement and strengthen its material foundations by limitation of armaments. Thus the solemn promise given to Germany when she was forcibly disarmed by her victors that they would remove her grievance by themselves limiting their armaments to the minimum by mutual agreement still remains unfulfilled. This failure of the Allies must have already highly depreciated the value of the Locarno Pact. For if it were not so Germany would not have tried to build pocket battleships on the sly and France would not have been so keen about the maintenance of her military preponderance on the Continent. Nothing can arrest the depreciation of the Locarno except an all-round physical and financial limitation of armaments.

PROVISIONAL AND CONTINGENT

The Washington Treaty and the London agreement by which she secured a mutual adjustment of the naval claims Japan and U. S. A. and of herself was again an achievement of hers, but outside Europe and already in danger of being undone by the events that have followed since then. The Agreement was in the beginning intended to be a Five Power Pact which would have included France and Italy in addition to other signatories mentioned. But all attempts to compose the Franco-Italian differences and to bring them inside the agreement failed. This year too efforts were made to bring about a settlement between France and Italy and success seemed to be within sight when France raised objections over the interpretation of the agreement already arrived at and things were once more pushed back to the point from which they had progressed. The Three Power Pact had, therefore, to this day remained provisional and contingent. In fact, the failure to arrest the mad race between Italy and France for naval supremacy in the Mediterranean will very soon undermine the basis of the Washington and London Agreement. It is true that neither the U. S. nor Japan is directly concerned in the affairs of the Mediterranean. But peace and security in that expanse of water is vital to Great Britain, the third signatory to the pact. She cannot continue to look on with unconcern at the growing naval strength of these two Mediterranean powers whose rivalry as well as whose co-operation may any day endanger the safety of her Empire routes. If then Great Britain is compelled to take up the French challenge which is offered to Italy but has reached her indirectly. she will automatically absolve the other parties to the Three Power Pact from their obligations under it. Thus the three power pact can save itself only by conversion into a Five Power Treaty.

GODDESS EUROPA.

In the matter of European tariffs again Great Britain inspite of her initial advantage as free trade country has been curiously incapable of giving a lead to other nations. She is of Europe and yet not of it. She would welcome any indication on the part of Continental nations to follow less intensely nationalistic tariff policies. Yet she cannot identify herself with a purely European movement of the type of M. Briand's now defunct scheme of a European Customs Union. She can by virtue of her position as an Imperial Power never give her individed allegiance to goddess Europa.

SELF-INTERESTED MOTIVES.

And the so-called moral prestige which her tradition of free trade has given her is, in fact now proving a handicap. Continental nations have never mistaken her enthusiasm for free trade for economic internationalism. To them it is only a naive rationalisation of self-interested motives. Besides, her free trade has not evidently saved her from the headlong rush down the slope of economic depression. On the Continent they have been for the last year and a half preparing for England's funeral on a grand scale. Is it not therefore absurd to expect that they will entrust their economic consciences to her and follow her lead in tariff policy?

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

HOW WESTERN COUNTRIES TRY TO MEET IT.

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

Divali has gone. The year closed and trades men busied themselves with squaring their trading accounts. Under the natural consequences of world depression and artificial impediments created by high exchange deplations of currency and nigh rates of interest. debit balance mostly is the order of the day and losses are of frequent recurrence. The wise amongst the businessmen fill in the gap by retrenchment and reductions of expenses and costs. The enterprising and the prudent find safe ventures to level up the void and to lay by for lean years.

FINAL FUNCTION.

Our state goes through the same process. It balances the budget and rests in blissful dormancy till disequilibrium pulls it up again. It starts again to extend its powerful hidden paw delving deep in the pickets of the Ryots, carefree of the consequences of accentuating penury and depleting capital resources of the people. Unlike responsible States, balance of budgets in the Indian administration is considered the final function, while in other responsible states Great Britain particularly, efforts, are made for re-establishing its affairs until economic adjustment of national and international trade is reached.

In India however the abyss of deficits plumb down to two crores, five crores, fifteen crores nineteen crores and to the fabulous figure of forty crores in the next year of grace and this despite the growth of revenue from eighty crores to one hundred and thirty-two crores!

INDIAN MERCHANTS' DEMAND.

Though the industries are suffocating under the burden of increasing taxation no relief is contemplated. The business-man indivjdually can scarcely get an adequate hearing. Merchants Associations then flap up the ears of departmental mandarins and ask for relief the taxes. The Bombay Indian merchants' chamber recommended to the central Board of revenue suitably to amend Rule 8 of the Income-Tax Act to allow from Income-Tax double or proportionately higher depreciation on plant and machinery which worked double shift or longer than provided by law. The chamber's deliberations enentuating in the demand was evidently based on sound and cogent reasons. They were (1) the income-tax law recognises that use of or work done by the plant is one of the dominating depreciation factor, (2) the law enacts for allowances on scales graduated in consideration of the state of the wear and tear in the plant; (3) It also provides for higher allowances in cases of higher depreciation. The law thus admits the injury and compensates the injured, by allowances from the load of the assessment. For the better comprehension of the recognition by the law and the admission by implication of the principles stated above the relative remarks on page 68 (under the rule 8). May be cited here ewith advantage:—

"Double these rates may allowed for buildings used in industries which cause special deterioration such as chemical works soap and candle works, paper mills and tanneries."

The Law therefore distinctly is for compensating at a higher rate where it can satisfactorily be proved. That there is special, that is, higher depreciation.

While the Central Board of Revenue may be engaged on the composition of a reply to the Chamber's letter of December 1930. We may visualise the benefits to industry of double shift enthusiastically adopted by progressive countries including the United Kingdom.

An expert says:—

(1) "One of the most important means of making the best use of the Capital goods especially expensive machinery is the shift-system. Two shifts of eight even nine hours a day have been tried with advantage in many countries and three shifts of seven hours a day are now being tried in Russia. India with insufficient Capital resources and vast manpower can ill afford not to take advantage of at least two shift system. (The Industrial efficiency of India by R. Das M. Sc. P.H.D.)

(2) At the International Cotton Congress which was held in Paris in the last week of June, this year the principal speaker, the renowned French economist in Andre Siefried while observing that the productive capacity (of the Cotton Industry) having been largely increased by improvement in machinery and the working of double and treble shifts, pointed out that a large part of the Cotton Spinning Industry has passed from Lancashire to the Far East.

(3) Mr. Arno Pease General Secretary of the International Federation said:—

"England's aloofness from the double shift system had been responsible for the loss of a great deal of her trade." (Economist June 27 Pafe 1373).

WHY BRITAIN SUFFERED.

(4) Many a Committee constituted 'ad hoc' to investigate into the causes of industrial depression in England has found that the industrial backwardness of the United Kingdom more especially after the world war has been mainly due to the obsolescence of her machinery and the rigidity of her economic processes. England has therefore been reduced to the position of secondary industrial power. Her pretensions to large minded free trade principles had a rude shock when Mr. Baldwin said to the effect that in the present generation few Free Traders existed fewer will be born in future times and if any of the past generation lived now anywhere he should soon be mummified in a Museum.

United States, Japan, Germany, have met competition to their indigenous industry by double shifts and by disburdening their industries of the heavy loads of general taxation rates and overhend charges.

(To be continued).

Full of
Energy and Cheer—

free from depressing ailments—wouldn't you like to be like that? Of course you would. *And you can!*

For unless you are suffering from some organic disease, there is absolutely no reason why that feeling of youthful health should be denied you, even though middle-age is approaching.

Thousands have been faced with the same troubles and worries and have regained their former health and strength by taking a course of Sanatogen. It will improve *your* health and strengthen *your* nerves, too.

Read what a physician wrote about Sanatogen in the "Medical Press & Circular."

"Sanatogen is readily absorbed by the stomach and has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy. At the same time the colour is brought back to the cheeks."

Why let another day pass with your nerves depressed and your vitality lowered? Go now to the nearest Chemist or Bazar-keeper and get a bottle of Sanatogen. Then you will soon feel the remarkably favourable effect of Sanatogen on your health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Regain new strength after Malaria with SANATOGEN.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES

LAST YEAR'S

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits

U. S. $ 226,037,392

Over

Rs. 62,16,00,000

BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other Kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

Fazli Hussein's Assembly Statement Criticised

From Our Own Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 29.

Sir Fazli Hussein's replies to questions in the Indian Legislative Assembly in connection with the ensuing South African Round Table Conference and the position of Indian repatriates have not been regarded as satisfactory among Indian circles here. There is keen disappointment that the Indians in South Africa shall have no direct representation at the Conference. There is a general feeling that the delegation from India should be representative of Indian political thought. Representation in the Conference has been concedel to the Opposition in South Africa and it is urged that the Government of India should select delegates who shall be the representatives of India as a whole. "The Indian Views" desires to make it clear to the Government of India that no delegation will have the confidence of the community unless it includes representatives of the Indian National Congress. It is also urged that the discussion at the Conference should not mainly centre round the revision of the Capetown Agreement, but that every opportunity should be taken to discuss the Indian question from all its angles without being bound down to the theory of reduction of the Indian population as was done last time. As far as the question of the repatriation is concerned, Sir Fazli Hussein would be well advised to see that there should not be any repatriation of the Indians born in the Union of South Africa.

SIR KURMA REDDI'S LECTURE.

Sir Kurma Reddi, the Agent-general for India, delivered a lecture at Maritzburg before a large gathering of Europeans and Indians on "Indian culture." He contrasted Western civilisation with that of ancient India and emphasised the good points of both cultures but added that in some respects modern western culture was defective in important sapects. Humility, for instance, was one of the greatest virtues which Jesus Christ preached and constantly practised. Modern western civilisation was built upon Christianity and yet it would appear that this quality of humility did not find much place in Western Europe. He expressed the opinion that the world could be only saved by the harmonious and synthetic blending of the good points of the civilisations of the East and the West.

INDIAN ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF.

The Natal Indian Teachers' Society has brought out a new journal "The Indian Educator." It is a quarterly and has been well received by the Indians and the press. The object of the journal is firstly to bring solidarity in the Indian teaching profession, and secondly to improve the nature and quality of teaching in the Indian schools. It will incidentally publish articles dealing with Indian culture and history. The contributors to the Quartely include Sir Kurma Reddi. Mr. Godfrey, Advocate, and some professors of the Sastri College.

An "International Club" has been founded at Johannesburg to make an effort to fight against colour bar. It has been blessed by a number of influential members representatives of the Bantus, the Cape Coloured, the Chinese, Indian and European communities.

The Indians in Natal have formed an association called "The Natal Chamber of Commerce" to represent the case of the Indian merchants before the authorities. The elected officials have called upon all the leaders in the Union to forward to the Secretary all information and particulars affecting their trade or business as may be of use and interest to the Chamber.

The unemployed Indians registered by the Natal Indian Congress are classified as follows:—

Tinsmiths 99, vanmen 6, clerks 92, factory hands 144, barbers 66, bakers and confectioners 11, laundry men 61, motor drivers 71, furniture makers 165, show assistants 44, butchers 7, printers 39, painters 59, labourers 214, tailors 12, waiters 401, jewellers 5, shoemakers 6, police 3, teachers 16, brick-players and carpenters 26. The total number of the Indian unemployed is about 2,000.

"INDIA IN REVOLT."

The local daily, "The Rand Daily Mail," publishes the review of the book "Indian in revolt" by Major-General F. J. C. Fuller under the following bold type hadings: "Will India pass from the Empire? Spinelessness of British administration." In the author's view, one solution perhaps the only solution, lies in courage and greatness. He says: "The loss of India to the Empire, however it may occur—by civil war, by voluntary evacuation or by dominion status—is not only a British and Indian problem, but a world problem which is likely to lead to stupendous intercontinental conflict. Is it possible to avoid such a cataclysm? Yes, for in human affairs the will of man is omnipotent; but to Pes, for in human affairs the will of man is impotent but to the average human being it is torture to exert his will. Consequently, unless we can breed great men, men of courage, we cannot expect to solve this great problem. Russia has given birth to Lenin, Italy to Mussolini, Turkey to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, all men of authority; but we, the greatest empire the world has ever seen have no single statesman or leader who can, even by his most fervent partisans, be considered as above mediocre. This intelligence drought, if prolonged, will inevitably wither up the Empire."

ANTI-DUMPING BILL IN ENGLAND

A Lesson For India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The cables are at present buzzing with the news that Parliament is busily engaged in rushing an "Abnormal Importation Customs Duties" bill through all the stages necessary to make it the law of the land. This drastic measure is designed to impose fresh import duties up to the staggering maximum of 100 per cent. of the value of the articles imported. It empowers the Board of Trade to apply the new duties to any class of goods that appears to be imported in abnormal quantities. The Bill will immediately be applied to several important categories of goods, covering almost the whole range of manufactures in which England meets with competition from foreign producers. It is clear that, despite its long official title, the Abnormal Importation Customs Duies Bill is, in fact, an undisguised piece of anti-dumping legislation of a very comprehensive and effective kind.

The inclusion of coke and iron and steel and manufactures thereof in the categories of goods to which the Bill applies is of peculiar interest to us in India. The Indian iron and steel industry, led by the great Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, is faced with the fiercest competition from foreign steel, despite a boom during the Great War, and despite the "protection" granted to it by the Indian Legislature on the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board. It is true that the present protective tariff is just about able to equalise the prices in India of British and Indian steel. But the real danger comes from Continental steel which is consistently sold in this country at prices under those of its British and Indian rivals by the comfortable margin of 20 per cent. This under-selling takes place even though there is a considerable surcharge of non-British foreign steel imported into India, over and above the tariff. Nor do stern economies in Indian steel plants bear full fruit, for the difficulties of the Indian manufacturer are further aggravated by the mysterious and continual falls in prices, f.o.b. Antwerp, of Continental steel.

The only conclusion possible is that we are the victims of ruthless "dumping" of foreign steel, and the fact that nothing is being done to alleviate the condition of the home industry is a disquieting omen for the future of the pioneer Indian industry. Cannot our rulers and legislators learn the lesson of England and take prompt steps to save the Indian steel industry from strangulation by unfair competition? The salvaging of the industry is not merely the concern of the shareholders affected, but of all thinking India. For, if the dream of a modernised and progressive India is to be realised, it cannot be merely by the creation of electoral schemes but also by the initiation of a consistent and determined economic policy. The future of such a magnificent Indian undertaking as the Tata Iron and Steel Works, to mention the foremost of Indian national industries, is a matter of deep concern to all who desire to see India grow in strength and prosperity. It is the duty of the enlightened public to watch the interests of such a leading concern and to see to it that the dawn of an era of economic prosperity is not delayed through any omission to take steps now. Prevention is better than cure, and it behoves the powers that be to secure the conditions necessary for a fair trial to India's leading industry before it becomes too late.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGWAT DAYAL,
B.Sc., Bar-at-Law.

Allahabad, November 20.

INSANITY EPILEPSY HYSTERIA CAN BE CURED

FREE 11 PAGE BOOKLET TELLS HOW — WRITE FOR A COPY.

VENUS RESEARCH LABY., POST BOX 587, CALCUTTA.

WHEN HE COMES HOME

WILL YOU meet him with a tired face, dulled and wrinkled with heat and worry and the day's troubles, or will you come to him fresh as a flower, your skin refreshed, soft, beautiful and fragrant from the use of OATINE?

THE LOVING WIFE desires to be ever beautiful in the eyes of her husband. THE WISE WIFE knows the way to the fulfilment of that desire. That is why she regards OATINE as indispensible.

EVERY WOMAN owes it to herself to keep the youthful charm of her skin unimpaired as long as possible.

MASSAGING for five minutes nightly with Oatine Cream cleanses the pores, prevents wrinkles and maintain the delicate smoothness of skin which is the loveliest attribute of youth.

OATINE preparations contain no animal matter, and are untouched by hand in the process of manufacture and packing.

OATINE CREAM:—
FOR NIGHTLY MASSAGE, CLEANSING, SOFTENING, NOURISHING.

OATINE SNOW:—
THE DAYLIGHT VANISHING CREAM, COOLING, SMOOTHING AND PROTECTIVE.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL STORES.

JOIN JEENA'S XMAS RAIL TOURS

22nd December 1931
To
2nd January 1932.

STAR OF INDIA STAR OF INDIA

Mother India's Gift

The rare Product of her children's industry

STAR OF INDIA MADRAS MADE PENCILS

27 varieties, Black-lead, Colour and Copying

MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY
P.O.BOX 86 • MADRAS

Sole Agents :—V. PRABHA & Co., Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

WANTED

For

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PAYING INVESTMENT

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20

AND

Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

FREE.

BONUS BY DRAWING

If you draw you get Rs. 375 at once.

If not, your money is safe with interest.

"You have to subscribe Rs. 100 only by Instalment of Rs. 2 per mensem."

Interim Loans at 6 p.c. also granted. See our National Mutual Scheme (Regd.)

Enrol to-day or you may be Late for the Coming Chance

EARN AT YOUR LEISURE
Ladies and Gentlemen to note please
Agents Wanted—part-time—whole-time.

The Associated Company of India, Ltd.
40, Railway Road, LAHORE.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months' Pills Rs. 2-4. Details free from:—
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Perabatipur, E. B. R. Bengal.

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 60, P. O Katrisarai, (Gaya).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY:
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m

THURSDAY: Nov. 26.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Gramophone Records; 7 p.m.: Classical and Light Music by Miss Durgabai with Dattaram Parwatker; 9-20 p.m.: Book Talk by "The Bookman."

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Acquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

SEASON TICKET FOUND:—The quarterly season ticket from Churchgate to Bandra, issued in favour of Mahamad Haidar, is found near Worli Road footpath. The owner can get the same at 32, J. Hasam Building, De'Lisle Road, Lower Parel, between 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

SHRIYUT BADHEKAJI:—The well-known Gujerati mathematician, astrologer and folk-lore-scholar, Shriyut Jagjivandas Nirbhayaram Badhekaji, will be honoured by Diwan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri at a public meeting to be held at the Blavatsky Hall near French Bridge to-day (Wednesday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 22nd idem and left there at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

Steamer "Clan Macnair" left Liverpool on the evening of 20th instant.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION & MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The Managing Board of the Bombay Tenants' Association has selected the following candidates to contest the ensuing municipal election on the Association's ticket:—

"D" Ward:—(1) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and (2) Dr. Mrs. Mallnibai B. Sukthankar.

"G" Ward:—Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya.

THIRD BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANDHRA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The third Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference will be held this year in the last week of December in Bombay under the auspices of the Andhra Club. The delegate fee is fixed at As. 8 and the Reception Committee membership fee at Re. 1 only.

ADVANCE KHADDAR.

TO-DAY'S MEETING

With the help of sympathisers, a Khadi Bhandar was opened on the first Road, Khar, three months ago, and the sales of Khaddar have been quite encouraged. A regular Khadi Pheri is taken on all holidays and the local public response is re-assuring.

A Khaddar Club has been founded under the auspices of Shri Khadi Seva Sangh, Khar, with the object of giving adequate facilities to members for the purchase of Khaddar clothes. Rules relating to the Club will be available at the Bhandar between 7 and 8 both morning and evening daily.

Schemes on hand relating to the furtherance of the Khadi cult in the locality will be discussed at a meeting which will be held at the Bhandar premises to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 24th day of Nov. 1931:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.
April-May 1932.

10-30	Rs. 186-4
12-30	Rs. 184-8
2-30	Rs. 185-4
4-30	Rs. 187
5-30	Rs. 187-8
Highest	Rs. 187-8
Lowest	Rs. 184

P.S.:—The Bazaar is closed tomorrow on account of the Hindu holiday of Kartaki Purnima.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

The Organising Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal writes:—

The ensuing monthly Flag Salutation takes place punctually at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 29th of November, 1931. The Salutation Procedure announced by the Hindustani Seva Dal is to be followed on this occasion. However, the Central Board has decided to omit "Jhanda Bivadhan" from the Flag Salutation Procedure. The Volunteers and the Provincial Seva Dal Boards will please take note of it.

The Central Board at its meetings held on the 20th November, 1931, has passed the following resolution regarding an Attendance Register of Seva Dal Volunteers and Officers on Flag Salutation days.

The resolution runs thus:—

"The Central Board recommends to all Provincial Congress Committees and Provincial Seva Dal Boards to arrange to have Attendance Registers kept at the Monthly Flag Salutation ceremonies and to require all Volunteers attending to sign such registers."

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, the Organising Secretary of the Dal appeals to Congress Committees and Seva Dals in the country to see that an Attendance Register is kept at the time of every Flag Salutation. The same is to be signed by every Volunteer and Officer immediately after the Salutation is over. He says that it has come to his notice that even pledged volunteers and officers of the Dal do not attend to the Salutation functions regularly. Only seven minutes a month are to be spared for this All-India function. He questions as to whether it is not possible for those who have pledged for the cause of the nation to spare seven minutes. That is one of the reasons that has forced the Central Board to pass the above resolution regarding Attendance Register.

"THREE ARTS"

Celebrate Autumn Festival

The "Three Arts" celebrated their autumn festival with great eclat. The corner of the maidan just projecting on the Churchgate Street was seldom utilised as it was utilised on that occasion. The pandal was arranged with perceptible care and decorated with evident taste. The stalls with goods, many of them containing articles of artistic distinction, surrounded an open plot marked out an illuminated pavilion and an improvised stage. On the evening the festival opened there were numerous dances executed by amateur artistes. They were varied Egyptian dances. Havaian "Hulla" as well as Indian dances entertained the cosmopolitan company brought together by the "Three Arts." The pictures, "living" representation of an old Italian painting and "Chinese Jade" were projected with great skill.

On Sunday the blindfold reading feats of Prof. Duke and Misses Rochi Indian dances together with the interpretation of "Miss 1932" were accepted as features of the evening.

The reduced entrance fee on Monday and the varied item of dances, the Argentine Tongo and the "Flares" together with "Cutchhi Rasada" concluding with fireworks attracted a bigger group of admirers. Thus terminated the "Autumn Festival" celebrated with appropriate joy and enthusiasm.

FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE

Accused Gets Nine Months

Amarnath Atmaram, a Hindu, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or six months' further imprisonment by Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday for fabricating and giving false evidence in the Bombay High Court.

This was the last of a series of cases filed by the Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court under Section 195, of the Cr. P.C. with reference to evidence given by the accused and certain others, in the suit filed by M.K. Surveyor against B.S. Parker & Co. Parker denied that Surveyor was a partner in the firm from 1920 and stated that he was admitted into partnership in November 1923 on the terms and conditions set out in a letter dated June 25, 1925.

In this case Amarnath gave evidence in the High Court on behalf of Parker. Mr. Justice Wadia who heard the suit held that the story of the document of June 25, 1925 was a pure concoction. Therefore, Surveyor applied for a "rule nisi" to be issued upon Parker, Amarnath and others. The rule was heard and the High Court directed the Prothonotary to lodge complaints against Parker, Amarnath and others under Sections 471, 193, 196 and 109, I.P.C.

Amarnath was charged under Section 193 and 196 of the I.P.C. (fabricating and giving false evidence) the allegation against him being that he typed the document in question, and gave false evidence. It was stated by Parker that the document (Partnership Deed) was typed on a particular brand of Titaghur Paper Mill's paper, but the Company as a matter of fact began to manufacture such kind of paper only in August 1926, whereas the document in question was dated June 25, 1925.

The accused pleaded "not guilty." Disbelieving the defence story the Magistrate sentenced the accused as above.

Share Market

LIQUIDATION AT THE ADVANCE

Bombay, Nov. 24.

In response to the weakness exhibited by sterling, share market opened higher, but soon developed into weakness on long liquidation various unfounded rumours about dividend imparted steediness in Bombay Dyeing and Century shares. Fazal shares ruled easy but towards the close there was a small rally on short covering. Other mill shares were neglected. Tata Steel and Power shares ruled easy and Bombay Burmas declined on continued long liquidation. Government securities ruled weak with more sellers.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Nov. 24.

Bombay Dyeing 667, 64
Century 222, 16, 16-14
Colaba 73-2
Crescent 50
Fazul 311, 7, 10, 9
Indore 311, 10
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 270, 68
New Great 128, 26-14
Pearl 177, 76-14
Simplex 49
Swadeshi 220, 17
Burma 321, 16
Hydro 110
Tram 102, 101-14
Def. 321
Ord. 28-2, 27-4
Bundi 13-4
Indian 160, 58-2
Katni Ord. 148-2
Alcock 86

MILLS.
Bombay, Nov. 24.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	664-6
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	216-14
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	268-12
100 Colaba	73-2
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	50
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	2
250 Fazulbhoy	309-6
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	85
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	310-10
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	110-10
250 Laxmi	700
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	120
200 New Great	126-14
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	69-14
250 Pearl	176-14
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	49-6
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	217-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1117-8
1000 Western	880

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	60--8
50-25 Central	14
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	835
500-125 Imperial Cont.	216-14
100-50 India	77-4
5 Union	3-1

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	13-6
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	158-2
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	143-2
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	172-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-2
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	626-4
50 Bom. Tram P	63
50 Bombay Tram	101-14
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-15
100 Tata Hydro	110-5
1000 Tata Power P.	1008-12
1000 Tata Power	421-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantej	660
100 Amritsar Patti	68
100 Central Province	72-8
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	39
100 Mandra Bbon	50-12

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Gold market opened steady at Rs. 27/8 but on account of profit taking the market ruled quiet. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 17/3 and National Bank Bar ready is quoted at Rs. 27/6 as there are large arrivals of these bars from up-country.

Silver market was steady with improved buying on expectation of further weakness in sterling compared to dollar. Business has decreased and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.

Later on market firmed on further decline in sterling to 3.62.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	27	11	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	27	11	6
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	27	13	6
Silver Ready	60	0	0
Silver 1st Settlement	55	15	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	59	12	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 23.
London, Nov. 23.

Silver.—America and China bought and sold. Market closed steady.

Spot	18-5/16
Forward	18-1/2
Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£5/11/9
Interest Day to Day Loans	5.1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	5 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 months	5-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

500 Tapti Valley	582-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-t
10 Shivrajpur	13
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	49-4
30 Tata Steel D.	321-4
75 Tata Steel	27-4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	86-4
250 Bom Steam P	187-4
250 Bom. Steam	168-12
50 Bom. Telephone	42-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-12-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	316-4
50 Bom. Burma New	116-4
100 Ind. Bleaching	131-4
15 Scindia	6-3-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	54-5
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	93-14

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
November 24.

Alipore, Lyndon, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
November 25.

Genoa Maru, Yamushita, Kobe.
Loredano, Casteguiso, Liverpool.
Braunfels, Schutte, Hamburg.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.

LOADING.
November 24.

Steamer, Alipore for Kobe.
Steamer, Gambada for Calcutta.
Steamer Gera for Hamburg.
Steamer, Khosrou for Jeddah.

S.S. Alipore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Alipore, arrived in harbour yesterday from K be, with a general cargo.

S.S. Genoa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer, Genoa Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Loredane:—The Ralli Bros. steamer Loredane will salil to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Brauenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd., steamer Brauenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, November 24.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—13 bales animal skin J. M. Rahimtoola, 16 bales animal skin M. Esmail; 11 bales animal skin Graham Trading Co.; 25 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co.; 35 bales animal skin H. Habibulla; 10 cases Bristles B. P. S. Hayley Ltd.: 25 bales sawri cotton A. H. Janjirawala; 39 bdle samoodra fines M. A. Kapadia; 1 bdle cotton carpets H. Valiram; 235 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.; 142326 Rs. bar gold R. Gokuldas; 745881 Rs. bar gold and 159721 Rs. bar gold Eastern Banks, Ltd., 159452 Rs. bar gold P. and O. Banking Corporation; 249170 Rs. gold sovereign B. Tahermal; 85057 Rs. gold sovereigns Eastern Bank, Ltd.

For Marseilles:—67 bags groundnut seed S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 4 bales animal skin M. M. and Co.; 51660 Rs. bar gold R. Gokuldas and Co.

For Suez:—20 bls. cottonyarn A. H. Diab.

For New York:—7 bales woollen Namdas M. M. and Co.

S.S. Dalgoma for Hull:—100 bales hemp B. Premji and Co.; 868 bags castorseed L. Drefus and Co.; 2782 bags groundnut oil cakes J. Travers and Sons.

For Havel:—6720 bags myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.

For Dunkirk:—685 bales castorseed Birla Bros.

C b Venice for Liverpool; 90 bales wool raw M. Nissim; 47 bales wool raw A.K J. Calentawala; 10 bales wool raw M. Oomersey; 1000 pkts. myrabollum C. Jivanlal and Co.; 100 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 107 bales cotton thread waste A. L. Zaveri.

C b Venice for Glasgow:—665 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co; 200 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.

S.S. Trifels for Hamburg:—5711 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes W. Latham and Co.; 3000 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros.; 1450 bags groundnut oil cakes, 690 bags kardi oil cakes and 1235 bags linseed oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.

For Ratterdom:—9518 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 2635 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.

For Antwerp:—1800 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.

S.S. Bloomfontein for Liverpool 1318 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros.; 1144 bags myrabolam P. Mathurdas and Co.

S.S. Gera for Hamburg:—6400 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.; 330 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.; 681 bags castor seed S. Nagindas; 84 bags gum karaya and 128 bags gum olibaOnum Manani and Sons.

S.S. Braunfels for Hamburg:—6 cases casing Ad. Meyer.

S.S. Aquileia for Genoa:—800 bags linseed T. S. Thadani and Sons.

S.S. Jaffa:—7 bales cottonyarn R. Shantilal and Co.

For Portsaid:—24 bales cottonyarn A. E. L. Ejil.

For Izmir:—14 bales henna powder, R. Shantilal and Co.

For Istambol:—61 bags henna powder and 100 bags kish mish R. Shantilal and Co.

S.S. Tokushima Maru for Hongkong:—50 bags appricots R. Mawji and Co.; 50 bags fish prawns R. Jamalbhoy; 309 bags gum Olibanum Mathradas and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton raw J. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw Japan cotton Trading Co; 103 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.. 200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.: 125 bales cotton raw Nissho Co.

For Shanghai:—800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagosaki:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, November 24.

S.S. Sumatra agents L. Edwards, Ltd. from Hamburg:—139 cases wire netting; 94 cases paper; 45 cases sulphur; 600 dms. whale oil; 320 dms. dyes; 50 dms. M. A. foil; 75 bdle copper sheets; 80 bdle ironware; 150 cases slates.

From Gothenburg:—196 cases nails; 453 cases ceilings; 73 cases hinges; 80 cases glass-powder; 40 brls umber; 538 dms. chemicals; 1575 bales paper; 610 bdle tubes.

From Antwerp:—434 bdle steel bars; 440 bdle steel tees; 125 bdle. steel sheets; 3834 bdle. steel angles; 2178 bdle steel rods; 3899 bdle steel hoops; 325 bdle steel circles; 100 bdle; steel plates; 75 bdle bolts; 100 cases josshers; 200 cases beer; 40 cases wire netting; 60 cases E'ware; 105 cases nails; 80 cases stones; 60 cases paper; 474 cases chalk; 112 cases pipes; 120 rolls wire; 58 brls. glue; 309 cases glassware.

From Suez:—1910 dms. aspher.

From Port Said:—400 bales cotton.

S.S. Jalajyoti agents S S N Co., from Calcutta:—490 tons coal; 1179 bales H. cloth; 460 bales jute twine; 645 bales gunnits; 950 bales D. W. flour bags; 300 bales B. twills; 200 bales sackink rags; 105 chests tea.

From Colombo:—263 cases tea.

S.S. Dogra agents T. M. and Co., from Calcutta:—10 dms. coal tar; 83 cks. coal pitch; 29 dms. aluminium midium; 17 pkgs. chinaware; 200 empty drums; 745 bales H. cloth; 495 bales gunnies; 452 bls. D.W. rags; 410 bls. jute twine; 120 bales special twine; 70 bales B. twills; 335 chests tea, 45 Qchests tea.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.
(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 21st Nov. 1931: 9,69,000; from 1st April to 21st Nov. 1931: 4,395,000.

Net transfer to Home Treasury (i) From Paper Currency Reserve in England, during the week ending the 21st Nov. 1931: Nil; from 1st April to 21st Nov. 1931: Nil.

(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve, during the week ending the 21st Nov. 1931: Nil; from 1st April to 21st Nov. 1931: 23,047,804.

Total, during the week ending the 21st Nov. 1931: 969,000; from 1st April to 21st November 1931: 27,442,804.

Less—Sales of sterling, during the week ending the 21st Nov. 1931 Nil; from 1st April to 21st Nov. 1931: 14,047,804.

Net remittances to Home Treasury, during the week ending the 21st Nov. 1931: 969,000; from 1st April to 21st Nov. 1931: 13,395,000.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday; the total amounts offered were Rs. 34,00,000 and Rs. 1,19,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 34,00,000 and Rs. 1,15,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 7-4-0 and Rs. 7-3-8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and 3 months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 25th Nov. to Monday, the 30th Nov. at Rs. 96-8-0 and Rs. 98-4-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 18th to the 23rd Nov. amounted to Rs. 49,75,000 and Rs. 2,44,-75,000 respectively.

Tenders for 6 months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 1st December. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 4th December. Other conditions are as usual.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Jute shares in sympathy with a better hessian market ruled firm and a fair business resulted. The close was easier. Coals were quiet with a limited business passing. Teas were neglected. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Bengal Acrating Gas were marked up seven points. Government Securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 1/2 per cent. paper 55, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 95-12, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 100-14.

Coals.—Bansdeopore 8, Bamsra 3-4, Burrakur 13, Central Korkend 3-10, Equitable 20, Gopalichuck 3, New Beerbhoom 10-2, Raneegunge 40-12, West Jamuria 6-12.

Jutes.—Anglo-India ordy. 328, Auckland crdy. 209-8 Bally crdy. 153, Belvedere ordy. 390, Cheviot 244-8, Clive 27-11, Dalhousie ordy. 377, Howrah crdy. 41-2, Hukumchand crdy. 23-4, Kamarhatty ordy 432, Kelvin ordy. 588, Kinnison pref. 105, National 22-13, Northbrook 54, Reliance ordy. 61-8, Union ordy. 431.

Teas.—Loobah 2-12.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Acrating Gas 44, Benares Electric. 7-4, Indian Iron and Steel 5-6, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 59, Delhi Flour 4-8, B. I. Corporation defd. 0-7-0, Midnapore Zemindary 68, Cawnpore Sugar 18-8, Champaran Sugar 18-12, New Savan Sugar 10-2, Sastipore sugar 9-8, 3 per cent. 1922/43 Hukumchand Jute Mills Debentures 103.—A. P.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
The vivacious blonde comedienne
MARION DAVIES
in the Belasco stage hit
BACHELOR FATHER
with the British Stars
RALPH FORBER—AUBREY SMITH.
Honour thy Father—even if you do not know him!
RAMON NOVARRO
Next SATURDAY!

THE RIALTO
The House of Fox Talkies.
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
Behind the doctor's door—what?
DOCTORS' WIVES
Fox Production with
WARNER BAXTER
JOAN BENNETT
A wife saw too much—in the private office of her successful doctor-husband!

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE.
To-day at 6-30 and 10
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
The Screen's Most Popular Hero
Combines the Talents of a Dozen Stars
in
REACHING FOR THE MOON
with
BEBE DANIELS
THE YEAR'S GREATEST PICTURE.
A UNITED ARTISTS' SUPER SPECIAL.
BOOKING AT
S. ROSE & CO. or at Theatre.
Free List Suspended.

BEAUTY LOTION
BARGAINS, BEWITCHING, BLOOMING, BONNY, BODY, and
BRUSHES, BARBARIAN, BLURING BLISTERING, BOILS.
CASH REWARD Rs. 500
(A Beauty's Boon).
A unique scientific invention of our BEAUTY LOTION. It ensures a never fading Beauty and an ever charming face. ENDOWS HELEN'S Beauty to a Gipsy. Its constant use removes all wrinkles, ugly stains, scars, Boil Marks, Pimples Pox dips and other spots from the skin and renders it delicate tender and velvetine. It wards of prickly-heats, roughness etc. No puff or powder necessary. Its bleaching effect has well been tried in England on mice and crows before placing into the market. A trial will convince you. You yourself will be struck with the astonishing improvement in your features and charms. The brilliance and luster of your face shall be an attraction all around you. A cash price of Rs. 500, shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Men or any of the public who proves the inefficiency of Wonderful invention.
Price Rs. 2, only.
EUROPEAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE,
Post Box. No. 9, Lahore.

MIRACLES
IN YOGISM.
1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.
4. Race Tips are given with astounding accuracy.
Rs. 5 for 4 questions.
Consult Prof. R. A. Gill, personally or by post. Room No. 7. 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 2.

United Lodge Of Theosophists.

Jehangir Wadia Building
51, Esplanade Road

SPIRIT, SOUL & MIND
Short talk followed by Questions and Answers

Wednesday, November 25th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections

SPECIALISED TRAINING IN

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Pioneer of Commercial education and the oldest and Most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam. Halls.

DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A. C. I. I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.) ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.,)
TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.
Call or Write for Prospectus List of Courses and Exam. Results. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX

WHY YOU SHOULD CONSULT US.

Because we have successfully saved money, time and labour in thousands of cases including limited companies, firms and individuals.

You get the same advantage. Delay is dangerous.

Nagindas & Maneklal.

Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street.
Telephone No. 22560.
Tel: Add: "KADAMBARI".

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1931.

HAIL REPRESSION.

The Tories deserve to be thanked by Indians for their intention to solve the Indian question very soon. Indians do not like suspense any more than the Tories do. Sir Samuel Hoare has stated in the House of Commons that the Government hope to make a statement giving concrete results of the Round Table Conference some time before Christmas, but that he is unable to say when precisely the statement would be made. We wish the statement could be made very early as the Tories have practically little to state beyond that the Conference has dismally failed, of course because it could not solve the communal question, without which nothing of importance could be done. Such a statement may soon be followed by some sort of India Government Bill—assuming there is to be a new Bill—fully approved by Churchill, Simon and Co. and accepted of course by their reliable leader Mr. MacDonald. We would welcome Mr. MacDonald doing at least that much for India, though it would be more exhilarating to couple it with an extra-strong dose of firm rule. He has already done well to have silenced all doubt regarding his long expected statement at the R. T. Conference by assuring all concerned that the statement will emphatically endorse his previous statement of January last. The January pledge was a British pledge and must stand—at least till it is replaced by another. None need worry himself by asking him what he would do with his assurance of responsibility at the centre. Without needing to be tutored by a mere journalist like Mr. Garvin, this seasoned political acrobat, whose Premiership has survived the wreck of his party, will promptly but suavely reply: 'Now, now my Indian friends, be honest and remember that the same assurance that spoke of responsibility spoke also of "safeguards" and satisfaction to the "Minorities," and the British are a minority, not to speak of others, and must be satisfied about their Safeguards." However, let us hope that his next statement at the Conference would be sufficient unto the year and would "cut short the present chapter" of the Conference.

The latest messages of our Staff Correspondent now in London make it abundantly clear that even Mahatma Gandhi is now thoroughly disillusioned not only about the results of the Conference but also about the intentions behind it. He is convinced that the Government, despite the show of negotiations at the Federal Structure Committee, has already decided not to transfer to Indians control over the Army and Finance. And he on his part has most unequivocally reiterated the Congress claim to be no whit less than complete Home Rule. He has also reckoned with the inevitable result of this conflict of claims, the immediate as well as the final results. In a candid interview with a representative of the "Echo de Paris," he is reported to have said that if the Conference failed, he would not hesitate to resume the national campaign at once, but for this reason he would be arrested immediately on his return to India and that all other leaders would also be arrested soon after. But at the same time he declared that the campaign would go on and on till victory was won. Even last year his arrest accelerated rather than retarded the campaign. Signs are not wanting to show that under cover of the Truce the Government is secretly making and spreading a net for Congress workers. Questions and answers in the Commons disclose that old weapons in the legal and other armouries—that have never been left to get rusty—are being resharpened. And new weapons are being forged. But we do not suppose that the Sardar of Bardoli or the Member-in-Charge of Volunteers will allow themselves to be caught napping. Much water has flown down the Ganges since a few Indians were made to crawl on their bellies to satisfy British sense of might and honour. Now Craddocks and Sydenhams may howl their loudest, but Indian men and women and boys and girls would quietly but joyously say: "Hail Repression." The darkest night must precede the dawn.

HIS DIFFICULTY

Sir Reginald Craddock, ex-Satrap and British die-hard, who has secured a seat in the new Parliament, has begun his anti-Indian campaign at Westminster. He suggested to the Secretary of State for India that threats of boycott of non-Indian mills, unless their managers subscribed to declarations "incompatible with their liberties as British subjects" should be prohibited. He also inquired what obstacles there were in Government's prosecuting Congress agents "for criminal conspiracy, criminal intimidation and attempted extortions." This description of Congress activity is a piece of vilification too contemptible to merit serious comment, but Sir Reginald Craddock totally misrepresents the Congress campaign to popularise mill cloth made in India out of indigenous yarn, when he accuses the Congress of demanding declarations from mill managers "incompatible with their liberties as British subjects." The Congress has made no such assault on "liberties." Even Sir Samuel Hoare was obliged to point out to this champion of coercion in India in the interests of Lancashire that there were "difficulties" in the way of Government intervention "so long as no breach of the law was committed." It will be interesting to watch how Sir Samuel solves the difficulties. We may warn him and those who counsel him to launch a policy of coercion that repressive measures to check the growth of the "Swadeshi" feeling in India will totally fail. Not only will they not help Lancashire, but on the contrary they will promote such a volume of discontent in India that the feeling will be for a wholesale boycott of all British goods.

NO CHANCE FOR INDIANS

Mr. MacDonald, it will be recalled, lamented on the eve of the last National Struggle in India that Indian leaders, who in his opinion could be made Governors of Provinces, had decided to cast their lot with Mahatma Gandhi. In the British Premier's estimation, therefore, Indians are available who can hold positions of trust, initiative and responsibility, but although a good deal is talked in England by responsible politicians about following a policy of conciliation, coupled, of course, with "firm rule," as regards the question of "associating" Indians with the administration the same old policy of distrust is being continued. Mr. Montagu had the political insight to appoint an Indian to the governorship of Behar and Orissa, but the Tories, now in power, are determined that the heads of Provinces in India must be either Englishmen in the I.C.S. or British officials who have made good as champions of repression. The Indian people are equally determined to be complete masters in their own house and will not be satisfied if one of them becomes a Governor. But we refer to this subject merely to draw attention to the Tory mentality. The Governorship of Bengal goes to a British official who is reported to have been employed on "hush-hush business" during the greater part of the War, and later became a bulwark of repression in Ireland as Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. For Assam and Behar and Orissa the new Governors are I.C.S.-men. The choice of Sir John Anderson for the Bengal Governorship is an indication that the Tory majority in Parliament is determined to force the "National" Government to embark upon a coercive policy in the Province. As our London correspondent reports, the India Office contemplates through the Government of India measures under which the Provincial Government will be empowered to deal summarily with political offenders. India must be prepared now to face an era of repression.

Trifles.

The London correspondent of the "Times of India":—"There are already signs of disruption in the bloated majority of the Government."

If winter comes,
Then spring is not far behind.

* * * *

"All that we ask for is our full and proper place in the sun."
—The Aga Khan.

Opinions may differ on many aspects of this all-solar demand. But in the meantime "we" will insist on remaining in stygian darkness.

* * * *

Colonel Wedgwood: Have Government any interest in the government of Kashmir?"

Nervous supporters—Reuter missed it—were observed to be applauding, with a deep sense of relief, the neat manner in which Sir Samuel Hoare parried the question.

* * * *

Speaking at the National League, Mr. Shaukat Ali said that he had peace in his heart for all people.

The exaggeration does full and exhaustive credit to the Maulana's ample and bulky capabilities.

* * * *

According to the Maharaja of Alwar, "England has chaperoned India in the last 150 years."

The costs—including fees, or shall it be honorarium—of chaperonage and the substantial results thereof are, however, not going to be published even if the Maharaja of Alwar himself were to make an attempt at persuasion.

On the other hand, 150 years of chaperonage have given a prescriptive right to the old lady to claim India's house and property as her own.

* * * * *

"Lively Days in the Assembly.
Government's Proposal for Balancing the Budget.
(By Our Own Observer)."
—"Madras Mail."

The despatch shows that the change from observing the "Madras Mail" was thoroughly enjoyed by my confrere.

* * * * *

A claim, I am informed, has just been "put forward that Basque is the oldest of languages—that it was indeed 'the official tongue of paradise.'"

Now this is silly as well as profane. As a matter of Divine Fact, the language of paradise was English. Every one knows it. And it is an open secret that Adam and Eve were overheard excitedly discussing the Apple in English.

* * * *

A little dispute in Chicago—just a difference of opinion between Theatre Owners and the Cinema Operators' Union—"produced fourteen bombings of theatres and cinemas."

This is a serious state of affairs. The case for a British Army and British Security Services is cruelly clear. But there are difficulties in approaching President Hoover with the suggestion most admirable and humanitarian though it is.

* * * * *

For one thing, the British Ambassador instead of readily agreeing to do the needful will summon a pathetically mirthless grin and diplomatically convey to you his advice not to be an unmitigated silly ass. He may also go on to confide to you that he was much too pre-occupied with fulsome gushing to make an offensive fool of himself and create a first class crisis.

* * * * *

Now that the London "Times" has expressed its annoyance at the resolutions of the Muslim Conference Working Committee, it is expected that the Secretary of that body will call an emergent meeting for the purpose of passing a resolution explaining everything to the Editor and swearing by all that the Working Committee holds dear, that the Committee had never even the vaguest intention of offending its British friends or Government in any shape or form.

AN ODE TO KING GOLD

Gold lay hid in the mountains
Flecks of light here and there
Ages and countless ages
Ere its hiding place was bare.

Gold was picked from the mountains
In weary sodden toil,
And the Marts of mighty cities
Received the Yellow Spoil.

And the arts of earth paid tribute
To the art of its fashioning
Till the goldsmith's window held it
A finished and perfect thing.

It received the praises of kings
Adorned brides and shrines,
It commanded national treasures
And melted into legal coins.

It was the supreme deity of barter
For centuries as Royal coin,
Did harmonise human comforts
But lastly on verge of ruin.

Y. S. THACKERAY.

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

THE GENEVA LEAGUE.

(By S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)
VII*

When I entered Switzerland I felt I entered a country of tourists and democracy. The police is not prominent. Everywhere groups of tourists enjoying the magnificent scenes, baths, and various sports are visible. The old life of Switzerland continues. Its lakes and mountains, its valleys and mineral baths, its waterfalls and springs are all pleasant and joy-giving. But when one stays in and sees Geneva one finds that there is something additional which was not there before the War. Its importance is not merely that tourists from all nations come there and enjoy their holidays but it lies in its new international organisation—The League of Nations, and the development of a new international morality and schools of study.

STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

It is studded with a large number of institutions and associations which are devoting their time, energy and money for creating an international culture or civilisation by studying all problems from the international point of view. War must be exorcised Human standard and discipline must be not tribal or national but international and humanitarian, and so on.

A GENEVA MEETING.

I attended the meetings of the International Labour Conference, and other meetings of Committees on opium etc. There were some individuals who took a higher stand, though there were others who pleaded for national claims and needs.

WHEN INDIAN DELEGATION WALKED OUT.

I was present at the famous walk-out of the Indian Employers delegation under the leadership of Mr. Walchand Hirachand. He made out his moral and national case against the European nominee of the Government of India, but the legal opinion went against him. I did not find any particular sympathy displayed in the actual sessions towards India. Of course some few talked sympathetically before and after the session in the common room where they gather and meet informally.

NO INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK.

The national sentiment is very strong in Europe. Backward nations and groups or classes are very forward in advocating higher and better conditions. But that does not indicate any international mind. I am not convinced as yet that the European nations possess any international mind or outlook. They are strongly nationalistic and attend there to preserve national rights and not to create any international bonds.

NOT FOR THE UNDER-DOG.

The League hardly cares for oppressed or conquered nationalities. Its control over mandated territories is very loose and nominal some protests are recorded, but no action is taken or authorities exercised. There is enormous amount of propaganda done by the League in the shape of lectures delivered, publications printed, lec-

(Continued on page 9)

*Previous articles appeared on October 19 and 24 and November 1, 5, 10 and 23.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

END IT OR MEND IT

(By Dr. K. K. DADACHANJI).
II*.

The Bill now to be introduced into the Assembly makes under Section 3 the Council predominantly an 'official' body. For instance, the President is to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council, one member from each Governor's Province is to be nominated by the Local Government and three other members are to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council, i.e., 1 plus 8 plus 3 equal to 12 members to be 'directly nominated.' Next Section 3-(1)-(c) puts in one member from each British Indian University from the Medical Faculties, which are predominantly packed with officials. So that 7 out of these 8 will be presumably officials, that means, 12 plus 7 equal to 19 members will be officials. Lastly, Sec. 3-(1)-(d) says 8 members from each Province are to be elected by the medical profession and there is the significant proviso, that the candidate for election must have had "5 or more years' experience, as a Professor, Assistant Professor, Lecturer or Reader in the Medical Colleges or schools affiliated to British Indian Universities" Sec. 5-(3). The total number of such, mostly officials, is 400 or so. Hence, only 400 out of the 10,000 medical graduates will be eligible as candidates.

SECTION 5-(3) MUST GO.

Under Section 5-(3) as any man with common sense can see the majority of these Professors, etc., will be either official or patronised by officials, and if elected, they dare not vote against the officials in the Council. So out of even the said 8 members probably 6 will be officials, making a total of 25 officials in a Council of 28.' If this is not humbugging independent medical profession what else is it? This Section must go.

SECURE NON-OFFICIAL PREDOMINANCE.

The only way to secure the non-official predominance in the Indian Medical Council would be to lay down an extra section. "The number of the direct representatives elected by the Medical Practitioners shall exceed the total numbers nominated by the Central or Local Governments, and elected by British Indian Universities." A Section of this kind has been embodied in the democratic Bill of the British Medical Association, which has condemned the existing 'undemocratic composition' of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom as described below.

WHAT B. M. A. PROPOSED.

Readers will be interested to learn that only 5, i.e., only 12 per cent. of the 41 members of the G.M.C. of the United Kingdom are nominees of the Privy Council, and not 12 out of 28, or nearly 43 per cent. as proposed in the Bill to establish the Indian Medical Council. The rest, that is, 26 are elected by Universities and

(Continued on page 9).

*The first article appeared on October 16.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Beginning Of The End.

The bureaucracy seems to have decided that the time has arrived definitely to mark the beginning of the end. The editor of a Bengal newspaper "Bartaman Jagat" who was charged with sedition in connection with some articles published no less than eight months ago has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a period of four years. In Mandalay the brother of the Congress leader of Burma, the Reverend U. Ottama, has been transported for seven years. Peace, we are told, has almost been restored in Burma. And, furthermore Phongyi U. Shin Ariya has been transported for seven years not because he was guilty of taking any part in the revolt but for delivering a "seditious speech". It is evident, that to the bureaucracy the conception of sedition is not relative, that it has either misunderstood or deliberately ignored the implications of negotiation for the transfer of power to the people, that, in other words, what is regarded as sedition to-day, may officially become the essence of patriotism to-morrow.

"Firm Action"?

Worse still, the savage sentences of four and seven years constitute a departure in the direction indicated by vociferous die-hards. Whether the British Government finally yields or not, the London "Daily Mail" is already finding its shrieks translated into practice in India. Meanwhile it is not without significance that in addition to arrests and raids, Calcutta has just witnessed, according to a Press report, an "impressive" demonstration of a march along its principal streets by British and Indian regiments as well as Anglo-Indian recruits and the Police force followed by armoured cars. Why has a whole people been sought to be terrorised in this manner?

Election Issues.

One more attempt was made in the Bombay Municipal Corporation to lift its ban on the tapping of cocoanut trees on its plots for toddy, but fortunately this time, too, the attempt has been foiled, thanks partly to the propaganda carried on by the Desha Sevika Sangh and partly perhaps to the forthcoming Municipal elections. It is desirable to prevent further attempts on the ban by making it an election issue. Every candidate must be asked to declare his opinion unequivocally, on, among others, the question of the ban and in general on prohibition as also on the question of hoisting the National flag on the Municipal Hall. Earnest voters should not promise their votes to any candidate unless they are satisfied with his policy on these and other important questions. There may be some who having pledged themselves to a policy or a definite course of conduct openly flout their pledge. Such persons disgrace public life and must be exposed.

A Popular Hospital.

The sixth annual report of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, shows that this institution, founded six years ago by Dr. A. L. Nair in memory of his mother, continues to do its beneficent service in a very efficient manner. In 1928 Dr. Nair and the Trustees of the Hospital entrusted the entire management of the Hospital to the Council of Management of the National Medical College. The Hospital is thus a purely public institution and deserves to be generously helped by the public. It maintains 72 beds and the total number of indoor admissions during the year was 1,560, the admission being irrespective of caste or creed or sex. About 51,000 out-door patients were given relief in the year, including 22,611 Hindus, 23,752 Muslims, 2,607 Christians, 901 Parsees and 1,102 Jews. A very pleasing feature of the Hospital is that a large number of physicians and surgeons working in it are honorary workers. We trust such a worthy institution will get all the help it needs from the public, the Municipality and the Government.

Kurla Mill Strikers Fired On.

LATHI CHARGE ON WOMEN WORKERS

15 STRIKERS ARRESTED, INCLUDING MESSRS. PARULEKAR, GODSE AND KALYANPURKAR.

The strike of 5,000 workers of the Kurla Swadeshi Mill which has now dragged on for full nine weeks took a serious turn on Monday night.

As a result of Satyagraha which was forcibly dispersed by the police a large number of strikers came into clash with the police who ultimately resorted to firing.

FIRING AND LATHI CHARGE.

Blank shots were twice fired. No body was injured. The firing was followed by lathi charges on the workers as a result of which about 100 workers including several women were injured.

THREE LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED.

The police arrested on Monday night three Labour leaders and over a dozen workers. Repeated attempts to get the arrested persons released on bail on Tuesday proved futile. They will be placed before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla to-day (Wednesday).

Lathi Charge Injuries 100 Persons

Police opened fire twice on the strikers of the Swadeshi Mill at Kurla on Monday night. The firing was followed by a lathi charge in which over a hundred persons are said to have received lathi blows. The police also arrested in all 18 persons, which include Mr S. V. Parulekar of the Servants of India Society and a Labour leader, Mr. Y. K. Godse, a Union worker and Mr. Kalyanpurkar a member of the Kurla Municipality.

It will be recalled that about 5,000 workers of the Swadeshi Mill have been on strike for the last nine weeks; and all attempts to arrive at a settlement have so far proved futile. The workers are determined to hold on unless their demands are conceded by the Management, while the management has been endeavouring to run the mill with the help of new men imported from Bombay. The management have also arranged for police protection for the new men who are daily taken in lorries to the mill which are guarded by police.

It appears that on Monday evening about 50 women workers assembled outside the mill compound with a view to see the manager of the mill who passes from that side when the mill is closed. While the women workers were waiting for the manager the mill was closed and the newly recruited workers left as usual in their lorries. It is alleged that finding the crowd of the women strikers on the road they were frightened and threw stones on them. The lorry was stopped at a distance and the police asked the women to leave the place, which the latter refused saying that they were waiting for the manager.

It is also alleged that the police tried to disperse the crowd forcibly and used their lathis. One of the women workers attempted to snatch away a lathi from a sergeant. She was removed by three policemen from the place and put in the police van.

RESORT TO SATYAGRAHA.

This arrest of one of their comrades made the rest of the women workers resort to Satyagraha which proved successful and the arrested woman worker was released. The police then dispersed the crowd with the use of lathis.

The news of lathi charges by the police spread in the mill area and the town like wild-fire, and large crowds were attracted to the place. At about 8 p.m. police opened fire near the mill and after an hour again open fired in the direction of the Chuna Bhatti. Fortunately no one was injured as a result of the firing and it had the effect of dispersing the crowd.

RAID ON WORKERS' CHAWL.

The firing it is said was followed by a raid on the workers' chawls by the police who are alleged to have resorted to use of lathis on strikers as well as non-strikers. It is stated that as a result of this lathi charge about a hundred persons received lathi blows.

The lathi charge was followed by a round of strikers and the police arrested as many as 15 of them who were marched to the police station. In the meanwhile Mr. Y. K. Godse a Union worker and Mr. Kalyanpurkar a member of the Kurla Municipality who were returning from the Railway Station after taking tea were marched by the police to the Police Station where after detaining them for some time the clerk in charge of the Police Station informed them that they were under arrest.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

The news of firing and arrests of workers was received in the office of the Bombay Textile Labour Union in Bombay late at night and Messrs. R. R. Bakhale and S. V. Parulekar immediately left for Kurla. When they went to the Police Station to make inquiries Mr. Parulekar was informed by the clerk on duty that he was under arrest. Messrs. Parulekar, Godse and Kalyanpurkar were then searched and put in the lock-up.

THREE LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED.

The three Labour leaders arrested at Kurla on Monday night are still in Bandra lock-up, all the attempts to get them enlarged on bail having failed on Tuesday.

It appears that on Tuesday morning Mr. S. C. Joshi and Mr. Patankar went to Bandra and approached Mr. R. B. Kulkarni City Magistrate with a view to secure the release of Mr. Parulekar and others. They were informed by the Magistrate that he had received no report about the arrested persons from the police and he thought that they must have been brought to Bandra lock-up on account of there being no accommodation in the Kurla lock-up. Joshi and Patankar then went to the Sub-Inspector of Police at Kurla who informed them that the arrested persons would be placed before the Bandra Magistrate, but it would not before 5 p.m.

Accordingly they went to Bandra at 5 p.m. but to their great surprise they found that the arrested persons were already placed before the Magistrate and permission was sought to keep them in the lock-up for a day.

It is now understood that they will be placed before the Kurla Magistrate at 1 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) when application for bail will be made.

TWO WOMEN INJURED: GIRL'S HAND FRACTURED.

Further inquiries in connection with the lathi charge on the strikers by the Police on Monday night show that as a result of the lathi charges by the police two women were badly injured while the hand of one young girl was fractured.

In the Bandra lock-up, besides the three labour leaders there is also a worker by name Seetaldas who is seribusly injured.

Some of the persons who were arrested were later discharged and at present there are only 15 persons in police custody who will be placed before the Magistrate at Kurla to-day (Wednesday).

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

As the Kurla Municipality cannot distribute relief to the strikers on account of the prohibitory order of the Collector, Suburban District, the Bombay Textile Labour Union contemplates giving relief to the workers from this week.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 24.

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.12
To-day's Opening Rate	6.18
Difference	+06
To-day's closing rate	6.37
Difference	+.25
Broach expectation	188

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	4.57
To-day's Opening Rate	4.60
Difference	+03
To-day's Closing Rate	4.60
Difference	+03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 24.

Silver Ready	18 11/16
	+6 annas
Silver Forward	18 7/8
	+6 annas

Tone of Market:—America and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

	Rs.
Ready	39 4 0
Kartak	35 8 0
Ready Gold	27 9 0

Why Congress Withdrew From Bardoli Inquiry.

Continued from page 1).

liverying the judgment of the then Lorships of the Privy Council in the case of Robinson re: State and South Australia 1931 A.C. 704. That this is the only manner in which the documents in the possession, power and control of the opponents can be described would be clear from the following passage in the judgment of the Privy Council in which the Government of South Australia was a defendant.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

"As regards the description of the documents which are called for I may again refer to the same judgment at Page 715 where six out of the 16 sets of documents are described in the following terms:

"Six of the sixteen sets of documents so particularised are the following: (1) Reports of inspectors employed by the defendant relating to the wheat of the 1916-17 harvest, (2) Correspondence between the defendant, including the Wheat Scheme and Wheat Harvest Board and such inspectors in respect of the said wheat. (7) Minutes of the Wheat Advisory Committee. (12) Correspondence between the Manager of the Wheat Scheme and W. W. Hutton. (13) Letters from Clarance Goode, the then Minister of Agriculture to Messrs. F. A. Verco, E. A. Badcock, W. M. Alford, C. J. Smith and G. G. Nicholls, written in or about June 1917. (15) Letter from one David Kelly to the Manager of the Wheat Harvest Board written in or about the month of February, 1917."

After the arguments on this application were concluded, the learned Enquiry Officer said that he would have to consult the Government before passing his orders. It is not denied that it was submitted by us that the Enquiry Officer was holding an Enquiry which should be held to be a Civil proceeding but it was also clearly indicated to him that even within the narrow terms of section 197 of the Land Revenue Code or even on broad principles of natural justice a party was entitled to the production and inspection of the documents in the possession of the opponent, relevant to the issues before the tribunal. On the 12th of November when the proceedings were resumed the learned Enquiry Officer addressing the Congress Counsel said "I am afraid the order against you (The Congress Counsel) and you would want time to consider your, position" and handed over to him a typed copy of the order.

CLEAR DUTY.

The Enquiry Officer himself having raised the question as regards all relevant documents to be decided by a single order it was futile to suggest that there can be any reservation in such an order except as an eye-wash. It became a clear duty of the Enquiry Officer to order any definite documents or class of documents to be produced for inspection, or to refuse the application and by merely using the words such as "unreasonable or vague" referring to the documents applied for the order cannot be rehabilitated. The only limit of reasonableness is relevancy to the issues in the case and according to the Privy Council decision above referred to, the only definiteness is the manner of description of the documents quoted above from the Privy Council judgment.

FUTILE STATEMENT.

The question at the end of the order is a futile statement and we have met the contension that the description of the documents asked for, was vague or unreasonable. What other reasonable request remained to be made and which the Enquiry Officer would have considered, it is difficult to imagine or understand. What was asked for was the production and inspection of documents really bearing on relevant to the definite issues in the case. If that description is regarded as vague and unreasonable, all that we can say under the circumstances is that it is an irresistible inference that the Government have realised the unsustainable nature of the order made and are now trying to take refuse under the statement which cannot bear any examination and that they wish to make out that a refusal to make an order for the production, and inspection of documents relevant to the case is not a refusal. It is difficult to meet such a denial.

VILLAGES EXCLUDED.

As regards the second statement the facts are as follows:—

The Enquiry Officer excluded from enquiry 5 villages as to which it was open to us to hold a contrary view. The Enquiry Officer was furnished with full particulars as to the method of making collections in those 5 villages, with the aid of the police and he was also provided with tables of excess recoveries. The following passage appears in his judgment on the question of exclusion:—

"The mere allegation that when the Talati was collecting the revenue one police constable told a villager or two to pay up would not be sufficient claim to inclusion."

With due deference to the Enquiry Officer, that is an incorrect statement of the allegations which were made as regards the villages which were excluded. After the evidence of the Khatedars and their witnesses in the seven villages was over the Government examined the Mamlatdar as their first witness. A short time after his examination began, it was obvious that the witness needed and was accorded indulgence and protection which were denied to the Khatedars and their witnesses. During the course of the cross-examination of the Khatedars and their witnesses Congress Counsel had to protest against the manner in which the khatedars and their witnesses were compelled to answer questions put to them. On one occasion, the Congress Counsel appealed to the Enquiry Officer to let the villagers talk in their own language and use their own form of expression. It must well be known to everybody conversant with the country-side in any country that the formal methods of speech undergo considerable alteration on rural areas and the farmer has his own idioms and manners. Notwithstanding these repeated and earnest appeals the Enquiry Officer peremptorily ordered that for once the farmers will have to talk "the language of this Court."

TREATMENT TO MAMLATDAR.

In contrast to this was the treatment accorded to the Mamlatdar when he asked that he should be cross-examined in Gujarati. Questions were put to him to show his knowledge of English, namely that he was invested with first class magisterial powers, that he wrote his judgments in English and that he exercised jurisdiction which enabled him to inflict punishments extending to a period of 2 years.

THIS DODGE.

The Enquiry Officer remarked that these questions were unnecessary, and the Mamlatdar's cross examination was allowed to continue in a sort of mixed language at the pleasure of the witness. One had every reason to think that this dodge was adopted by the Mamlatdar with a view to gain time and also to make his answers indefinite and evasive. On the second day of the cross-examination the Mamlatdar actually brought a written document applying that he should be cross-examined in Gujarati. During the cross-examination of the Mamlatdar the following question was sought to be put by the Congress Counsel, after he had made several admissions, damaging to the Government case:—

"As the Revenue Year was approaching its end, with the aid of the police you wanted to squeeze what you could." The Enquiry officer intervened and suggested that witness might not understand the word "squeeze." It is easy to see that the intervention was sufficient to destroy the whole point of the question. Fortunately, however, the Enquiry Officer asked the Mamlatdar if he understood the meaning of the word "squeeze" and he expressed the meaning most accurately in Gujarati. After having seen the point of the question, the witness naturally prevaricated. On the conclusion of the arguments on the application for production and inspection of documents it was observed by the Enquiry Officer that under the special circumstance attending this enquiry, he would have to consult Government before passing his orders. These facts must be allowed to speak for themselves, as to the trend of the Enquiry. The rest is a matter of our judgment from our daily and constant observations extending over a period of about a month. The Congress Counsel still acknowledges the personal courtesy extended to him by the Enquiry Officer but fails to see its bearing on the matter now under discussion.

THE MEERUT TRIAL

Hoare Blames Accused For Prolonging Trial

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Replying to Mr. Kirkwood, Sir S. Hoare said that the date when the Meerut trial was likely to end mainly depended on the time taken by the accused in presenting their defence. He was, therefore, unable to estimate its probable duration. —Reuter.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

(Continued from page 1).

liament, however, had power but the British people practised forbearance.

Lord Sankey interrupting said he hoped they had the good sense as well as the good will.

HURTING INDIAN SELF-RESPECT.

Having urged the British to rely on Indian goodwill Mr. Sastri argued that to impose the desirability upon projected Indian Dominion was to hurt unnecessarily the self-respect and national dignity of the Indian people, and serve no useful purpose. Mr. Sastri asked how proposal would be in the interests of India.

EUROPEAN DEMAND UNJUSTIFIED.

There was no justification in the experience since the Indians had not previously possessed political power within the British Commonwealth but they were entitled to ask that they should not be suspected beforehand and that before admission to the sisterhood of Dominions they should not be asked to produce sureties for good behaviour for which no other Dominion had been asked. He was, therefore, rnable to support the Europeans' demand holding it unjustified and unnecessary.

MALAVIYA ON EUROPEAN TRADING RIGHTS.

Pandit Malaviya urged that the foreigners and the British subjects trading in India were entitled to ask for the protection of commercial right. They were not entitled to ask the same measure of protection and assistance to which the Indian indigenous industries were entitled; and he was of the opinion that the last session's formula went far beyond the region of protection of commercial interests.

Supporting Mahatma Gandhi's formula—in which connection he declared that there was no justification for the suggestion that if it was adopted the title to every property would be unsafe—Pandit Malaviya suggested, in order to make it more definite, the adoption of formula to the effect that no discriminative legislation should be passed or administrative action taken against any one lawfully residing or entering India merely on the ground of race, colour or religion.

NO TIEING DOWN OF FUTURE GOVT.

Pandit Malaviya opined that of all the matters which had hitherto been discussed none had received more unanimous support than the desire that the European mercantile community should have no cause of apprehension that any wrong or injustice would be done to them. He hoped, however, that nothing would be done to tie down the future Government by Convention. On the other hand it should be left honourably free as the Government of England or any Dominion. Pandit Malaviya dissented from Lord Reading's view of citizenship particularly the right of citizenship acquired for the purpose of trading in India.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND INDIA.

Pandit Malaviya said that the Nehru Report did not intend to include in the definition of citizenship the British subject who never set foot on the Indian soil. Pandit Malaviya concluded by saying that India would be willing to consider the question of Imperial Preference and to enter into the most favoured nation arrangement with Britain if the latter recognised India's right to be on a footing of equality with self-governing Dominions but as long as England refused to treat Indians as equal fellow subjects, as long as the powers enjoyed by the Dominions are withheld from India, England would not be justified in asking India to agree to Imperial Preference.

Let England establish the terms of goodwill, friendship, and trust with India willingly and not as a condition precedent to be entered in the Covenant or as a part of the Constitution which had an element of compulsion, let her treat Indians as free men ruling their own country as Englishmen ruled England then there would be agreement beneficial both to India and England.

DEBATE ON FINANCE.

Before the commencement of the debate on Finance Lord Sankey again reminded the Committee of the present difficulties in the financial world and opined that present was not time to relax safeguards or caution in dealing with them either in India or in England.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas recognised that there was no necessity to deal with any special grievance of exchange or currency but India exercised very little influence as far as international world was concerned. They were there to influence the Chairman and the British delegates and to submit to them minimum aspirations of India and explain what form of Government and what particular safeguards in the interests of India would be acceptable. If anything more was imposed they would not receive it as an advance.—Reuter, T. C. Special.

CITY NOTES

By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.

The other day I had occasion to remark on the reticence of Director's Reports even when publicity would be all to their advantage. The report of the Burma Corporation for the year ending June 1931 is a pleasing contrast to them in every respect. It is a thick foolscap publication of 32 pages and a good portion of it deals with the special conditions of the working of the mines owned by the Company!

The Burma Corporation shares are not quoted on the Bombay but on the Calcutta market and in Rangoon they are freely dealt in. The chief centre of activity is, of course, in London where it has its head office. The Calcutta quotation has risen during this month from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8-0 per share of face value of Rs. 10-0-0 due chiefly to the hope that a dividend would be declared, which did not seem likely at first.

DECLINE IN EARNING.

As compared with the previous year, the production of silver has fallen from 7,254,780 ounces to 6,512,780 but copper has gone up from 12,904 tons to 17,274, lead, zinc, nickel and antimony being unaltered. Owing to the fall in the prices of all the metals, the year's working brought about a decline of nearly 1¼ crores in earnings. The trading account, therefore, shows a profit of only Rs. 71 lakhs against Rs. 152 lakhs of last year and a dividend for the half year has been declared of 3 annas per share as against an average of 7 annas during the last six years, giving a return of only about 2 per cent. on the face value and 2-3/4 per cent. on the latest quotation.

The Profit and Loss Statement is also illuminating as it gives the expenses and income under properly classified headings and the balance sheet shows liquid assets of 166 lakhs and property, plant and ebuipment valued at 1270 lakhs against share capital of 1354 lakhs.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

The main portion of the mining work is now between 400 and 900 feet with a maximum return at 737 feet. The Ore Composition has been somewhat discouraging as compared with the previous year being 3.6 per cent loss of silver, 6 per cent. loss of lead and 9 per cent. loss of zinc but there was 17.8 per cent. more of copper.

The prospects for the present year are quite good, the ore reserve being 4,233,120 tons against 4,265,665 tons of last year. A good deal depends on the price of silver this year as also of the other metals. But, as the profit and loss carried over has decreased to 6 lakhs against 9½ lakhs for the last half year, the shares seem to be over-valued at Rs. 7/8/0.

COMMERCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

Speaking on this subject in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, Sir Phiroze Sethna, as became a member of the Upper House, practically sided with the Europeans. He stated that all he wanted was that foreign companies which, according to him, had been of great benefit to India should start with rupee capital with a majority of Indian shareholders. After that, there would be no objection to the companies passing over entirely to Europeans. He seems to agree in spirit with Lord Reading and Sir Hubert Carr and is prepared to let Indian industries decay rather than disagree with his "learned friends."

DEEP IN THE MINE.

Rupee: Who is that there?

Faint Voice Deep Down: I am the golden pound going lower and lower.

Rupee: Have you touched bottom?

Faint Voice: I fear. I am going right through to meet Australia.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Previous Close	3.67
To-day's Opening	3.65
To-day's Closing	3.68
Difference	+01

T. T. ON NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Previous Close	3.65
To-day's Closing	3.70
Difference	+05

Direct From The Cooking Kettle To the Consumer

DELICIOUS FRUIT DROP PACKETS

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. SOLD EVERYWHERE

Made By:—Parle Products Manufacturing Co., 21. Chukla Street, Jakaria Masjid, BOMBAY, NO. 3.

ALEMBIC

Fruit-Laxative

(LIVER SALT)

EFFERVESCENT, COOLING & PLEASANT

PREVENTS CONSTIPATION

KEEPS THE LIVER ACTIVE

AND

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists.

THE

INDIAN LEADERS' COMPETITION

1st. Prize Rs. 300

2nd Prize Rs. 200. 3rd Prize Rs. 100.

(COMBINED COMPETITION FOR THE READERS OF "THE CHRONICLE", THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL" & THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR"

THE LEADERS NAMES ARE: Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Bose, Pandit Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sen Gupta. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mahmad Ali Jinnah, Dr. Ansari.

RULES

1. Twelve photographs of Prominent Indian leaders have been divided and then joined together in different combinations.

2. Competitors will note that the halves of the photos are all numbered. The competitor has to pick out the correct halves.
If this is done correctly it will be seen that the twelve pictures thus formed represent twelve familiar faces in Indian Political life.

3. To simplify this competition the names of the twelve leaders are given.

4. It will be noted that all the halves of the photos are numbered. After the competitor has arranged the photos in what he considers their correct combinations. He should cut out the Entry Coupon attached. Fill in his name clearly in ink, and in the space provided for the purpose write in the numbers of the halves selected from which he has found the combinations such as No. 1 with No. 4 and so on.

5. Enclose HALF ANNA STAMPS to the value of As. 4 as entrance fee.

6. No entry will be considered without the Entrance Fee.

7. The Competitor who has no mistakes or the least number, will gain the first prize. The 2nd and 3rd prize will be awarded to the next two according to the number of errors respectively. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion.

8. Any number of entries may be sent in provided a separate Coupon and 4 ANNA STAMPS are enclosed for each Entry.

9. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and binding and that no correspondence will be entered into.

10. No competitor can win more than one prize.

11. All entries must be addressed to:—
INDIAN LEADERS COMPETITION.
"Bombay Chronicle Office,
Bombay.

12. No responsibility will be accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13. This competition will be a combined competition for the readers of the "Chronicle","Indian Daily Mail", and the "Bombay Samachar."

14. All entries must reach the office by 12 NOON on the 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1931. The result of this Competition will be announced on 10th OF DECEMBER, 1931.

15. Employees of this and the kindred papers are debarred from entering this and all other competitions appearing in papers under our control.

ENTRY COUPON.

Name .....

Address. .....

My order of arrangement is as follows.—

No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:—
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esqr., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esqr., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B. A., LL.B. M.A. (Penn.)
Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sum of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Jalcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GREY,
Manager.

Your Complexion

Your face is more accessible to the cosmetics of skin beauty than any other part of you body. Blackheads, pimples and blemishes will result if impurities are allowed to accumulate in the pores.

A regular use of the delicately perfumed GOLCONDA Sandalwood Soap for complexion and in your bath will inevitably increase your charm, by providing a penetrating, healing cleanliness that is the foundation of facial beauty. It is pure and harmless to even the most delicate skin and priced lower than any other. Price per box of 3 As. 12½ only.

GOLCONDA SANDALWOOD SOAP
Made by Hyderabad Govt. Soap Factory.
Sole Agents: KOHINOOR AGENCIES.

Available at all leading Shops and Stores and also at: A. A. SATTAR & BROS., Juma Masjid, ABDULALI LOOKMANJI, Gunbow Street, Fort; and HARDINGE & CO., Charni Road Jn.

GENERAL Assurance Society,

LIMITED.
Established 1907
—:o:—
Head Office:—
Katchery Rd., AJMER.

Assurances in force	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Yearly Income over	Rs. 12,00,000
Funds over	Rs. 35,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs. 18,00,000

Insurance without Medical Examination upto Rs 1,000/-

LIFE & MOTOR
Business Transacted.
WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS
APPLY TO—
S. R. SARDESAI, Chief Agent
Opposite Majestic Cinema Girgaum, Bombay.

ASTROLOGER

THE MOST WONDERFUL EXPERT ASTROLOGER IN BOMBAY.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
He holds excellent testimonials from large number of distinguished people, from all Viceroys C.-in-C. and Governors.
DO NOT FAIL TO TRY.
Consulting Hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Address: KHUDEBUX
Room No. 114, 2nd Floor, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel.

Nothing like a Policy to Chase away the blues.

DO YOU ALWAYS WANT THE BEST?
If you do, do you believe that Buying quality buys SATISFACTION?
Then for ALL LIFE INSURANCE go to

THE SOUTH INDIAN
GENERAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

SOHRAB HOUSE, 235, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Head Office:—
Kilpauk, Madras. Branches all over India.
Full details available from
B. CHATTOPADHYAY, Branch Manager.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI TO VISIT NASIK.

Organizing "No-Tax" Campaign?

"TEMPLE SATYAGRAHIS GROWING RESTLES."

NASIK, Nov. 22.

The untouchables are becoming restless at the loss of time and money involved in their Satyagraha at the Kalaram temple and are pressing their leaders to make attempts to secure entry at some of the other Hindu temples in Nasik, such as Bhadra Kali, Sundarnarayan, Kapaleshwar etc.; but so far nothing definite in this connection has been decided. Apparently they are awaiting the arrival of Mr. Jawalkar who is expected from Bombay in a few days.

Some of the progressive Hindus (with a number of prominent Congressmen among them) wish to placate the Mahars, and are organising a movement to remove untouchability. They held a meeting in the Ketkar Town Hall and formed a working committee among whom are Govind Hari Despande (Congress Leader) Mr. Sabnis (Pleader), Prof. Vinayek Otakar and Mr. Abhyankar, pleader. A meeting was also held yesterday evening at the house of Rao Sahib Vandeker M.L.C. to decide what steps should be taken to help the untouchables and the proposals will be put before a mass meeting of Hindus to be held on the 27th November.

"SARDAR TO VISIT NASIK".

It is rumoured that Swami Anand of Ahmedabad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are coming to the Nasik District on the 28th to visit some of the villages in the Satana and Malegaon Talukas and, thereafter, to Nasik itself. Presumably their visit is in connection with the land assessment of these villages, and it looks as if they want to organise a "no-tax" campaign and thus persuade the Mahars that they are desirous of helping them to resist the demands of the Government. It is also possible that they may visit the Lasalgaon area, where the recent floods took place to enquire into the relief operations.—A. P.

KASHMIR AFFAIRS.

Glancy Commission Inquiry Begins

(From a Correspondent.)
SRINAGAR, Nov. 23.

The Glancy Commission has commenced. The Commission has forbidden a non-state subject to appear as advocate or to lead evidence. This imposes a serious handicap upon the Muslims who will not be able to engage an expert lawyer of their choice. The Muslims here have no constitional experts.

NO LETTER TO PREMIER.

Sequel To Muslim's Refusal.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

As the Muslims have informed Pandit Malaviya and other Indian leaders that they do not support the Lucknow Pact, the contemplated letter to the Premier in support of the Pact has been dropped.

REPRESENTATION IN BURMA CONFERENCE.

Indian leaders have reminded the Prime Minister of their demands for ten seats on the Burma Conference through Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar who has been elected as their spokesman on the Burma issue.

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

(continued from page. 6.)

turers sent round to various country. The influence is largely educative and one of contact. But its political strength and legal suzerainty has not developed because it is dominated by the interests of a few great powers and weakened by the jealousies of small ones.

IN AUSTRIA.

The next country which I visited was Austria. Austria's position after the war is one of pity. Instead of a great Empire, she is now merely a country of a land-locked province. Her industrial products are not sold in neighbouring or foreign markets because she has hardly any foreign connections or commerce; and because the jealousies and the self-sufficing economic policy of her neighbouring enemies. Her population cannot live on the markets at home. She is more industrial and less agricultural. The Versailles peace has imposed on her stringent conditions. She is not united with Germany politically and to-day not even economically. France is again the enemy of this German State.

(To Be Continued.)

THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

General Practitioners. The British Medical Association has advocated radical changes in the composition of the G.M.C., as follows:—

(a) 6 Members nominated by the Privy Council.
(b) 13 Members elected by the Universities.
(c) 3 Members elected by the R C.P. and S
(d) 22 Members elected by the General Practitioners.
(e) 3 Members elected by the Dentists.

Total number of members 47. Thus there will be an excess of medical and dental representatives totalling 25 over others totalling 22, in a Council of 47 Members.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

As Licentiates of Indian Medical Calleges are not to be admitted to the Council, there can be made two alternative proposals in place of the amendment of Sec. 3, as adumbrated above, in the minimum demands to be considered by the Indian medical profession. The strength of the Council may be (I) of 28, or (II) of 38 Members, on which the strength of nominated members shall not exceed 12 per cent. of the total, as for the G.M.C.:

(I) A Council of 28—
(a) 4 Members nominated by the Central and Local Governments.
(b) 3 Members elected by the 3 British Indian Universities.
(c) 16 Members (called Direct Representatives) elected by the General Practitioners. (Graduates only).

Total strength: 28.

Otherwise there should be a Council of 38, constituted as follows:—

(a) 6 Members nominated by the Central and Local Governments.
(b) 8 Members elected by the British Indian Universities.
(c) 18 Members elected by the Graduates of the British Indian Universities and others holding recognised foreign qualifications (called Direct Representatives Class I).
(d) 6 Members elected by the Licentiates (also called Direct Representatives, Class II).

Total strength: 38.

In both these cases, Direct Representatives will be in excess over all others, and thus, the opinion of the profession will be truly reflected and represented and voted upon in the Council, instead of being checked and unrepresented and voted down as will be in the Council, proposed under Sec. 3 of the Government Bill.

THE REGISTRAR.

Three most important sections of the Indian Medical Council Bill have, so far, been considered. There is another Section, viz:, 9-(c), which runs as follows:—

"The Council shall appoint a Registrar, who may also, if deemed expedient act as Secretary and Treasurer."

On the surface this section looks quite innocent. But there is a catch. It is interesting to read Para 9 of the covering letter of the Government of India, where it is stated that "the Government of India anticipate that the Executive Committee of the Council will employ the Registrar of the Council as a Medical Inspector, if as is likely, he is a qualified medical man, and will give him the assistance of a number of Inspectors appointed temporarily for the purpose from time to time."

THAT INSPECTOR AGAIN?

The meaning of this anticipation of the Government of India may not be clear to those who do not look below the surface. But one can elucidate and anticipate the real meaning behind it. The real object of the Medical Department appears to be somehow to create one or more highly paid posts for members of the I.M.S. if possible, that is to say, if the Indian Medical Council when constituted, is weak enough to allow this to be done. It will be recalled that Colonel Needham's appointment as a Dictator of Medical Education in India was quashed by the Legislative Assembly. Is he to be foisted on India as "Registrar-cum-Inspector"? If the move succeeds, it will mean that the newly constituted Indian Medical Council is not only to be a Council composed of 25 officials out of 28, but also to have a Registrar, very acceptable to officialdom. Such a thing should, under no circumstances, be allowed. To avoid this Section 9-(c) should be amended as follows:—

"The Council shall appoint a Registrar who may also, if deemed expedient, act as Secretary and Treasurer, but who shall not be appointed as a Medical Inspector or Visitor."

It may be added that the Registrar of any Medical Council or of any University is never as a rule appointed as an Inspector or Visitor for very good reasons, and it would be an outrage to anticipate the work of the Council by combining two such incompatible functions in one man. A careful study of the 1931 Bill will convince the unbiased reader that it is very cleverly drafted to provide opportunities for non-Indian job-hunters in India for "serving" her. It is certainly not for the benefit of either the Indian medical profession or the welfare of the public.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

SOUND ADVICE: SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT.

There is no disease which Dr. Tandon, a most leading and renowned Physician of Bombay, cannot cure by his natural law of healing human ailments. However virulent, chronic or exhausting may be the nature of the disease, it yields at once to his marvellous skill by the aid of which he has, during his vast and extensive practice of 25 years, actually rescued thousands of people from the very jaws of Death. Years of patient toil, labour and experience have conferred on Dr. Tandon a profound insight and unfailing judgment in handling the most complicated cases given up as incurable, hopeless or surgical. His unique success in such cases has not only inspired unshakable faith in laymen, but has evoked the wonder and admiration of Ruling Chiefs, medical experts and Government officers both European and Indian, who sincerely appreciate his miraculous cures. In cases of utter despair, consult sharp.

DR. TANDON, BABULAL MANSION, CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, BOMBAY.

N.B.—For nervous exhaustion, Physical Weakness, Conjugal Happiness and perfect health try Dr. Tandon's unfailing specific Anand Vilas (Regd.) Price Rs. 6|- for 40 days' use. Sole Agents:—ANGRA BROS; Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay and Maharajwara, Indore. Stockists:— Premier Medical Store, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Siri Ram Khanna, General Merchant, Chowk, Allahabad; Jagannathdas Balbhadardas, Chok, Benares.

U. P. RENT REMISSION.

Official Attitude Explained.

APPLICATION OF AMENDED METHOD.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

In a communique just issued the U. P. Government in view of the recent events considers it advisable to explain clearly the present position in respect of remission of rents in Allahabad District and refers to the controversy which raged round the occupancy rents.

After explaining the facts and figures the Government says it is impossible yet to state the results of the amended method of calculation described in the communique for the work is not yet completed. It could safely be said however that as a result of it, the total remission will be considerably increased. It is made clear that the emended method applies to occupancy tenants only, and not to statutory tenants.—A. P.

SENIOR MAHARANI OF GWALIOR. DEAD.

An Able Administrator

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

The Private Secretary to H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has issued the following to press:—

I deeply regret to announce the demise of Her Highness Maharani Chinkooraja Scindia, C.I., Senior Maharani and President, Council of Regency, Gwalior State, which sad event occurred yesterday the 23rd November at 5-45 p.m. at the Gwalior Palace, "Samandar Mahal", Worli, Bombay.

Her Highness had not been keeping good health for the last several months and had come down to Bombay to consult prominent physicians of this place. Distinct improvement was noticed in her Highness' condition during her stay here, but yesterday her health suddenly took a turn for the worse and she passed away a little before sunset.

Her Highness was 51 years of age. After the demise of His Late Highness Maharaja Madhavrao Scindia of Gwalior, during the minority of the present Maharaja, the burden of administering the progressive State of Gwalior rested on her shoulders, and Her Highness discharged her duties with such care, assiduity and ability as to endear herself to all her subjects and to be the recipient of the high distinction of the Crown of India at the hands of His Majesty the King-Emperor.—A. P.

Bangalore:—Messrs. T. Subrahmanyam, Secretary Tumkur Congress Committee, Vittobarao Krishnaswami Aiyar and Nanjappa, who were prosecuted by the police in connection with picketing liquor shops, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, 100, and 70 respectively, each or two months', six weeks' and one month's imprisonment respectively.

Mr. A. J. Khaleel, Advocate writes from Bangalore that arrangements have been made to start a Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd., in C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

Scott's Porage Oats

SCOTTISH OATS—as all the world knows—are still unrivalled, and in Scott's Porage Oats you have the best that even Scotland can produce—with that flavour, that richness of nourishment,—that quality which no other soil or climate has ever equalled.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

VAIDYARAJ JETHALAL DAVE

The Specialist in the Mortal Disease like Pneumonia, Cholera Sprue and Consumption

Arrived in Bombay. He is curing Old and Chronic diseases, and is offering free consultation and pulse examination. He will point out sure remedies for Sprue, Consumption Old Asthma, Piles, Female Diseases, Diabetes, Paralysis and all sorts of Physical Weakness, Moffusil Patients can consult through correspondence.

Consultation Time from 8 A.M. to 12 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 8 P.M.
AT The Dave Chemical Works,
No. 389, Opposite Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

GLORIOUS HEALTH

Who doesn't admire a beautiful skin and complexion, pearly white teeth and luxurious hair.

All these can be yours by using

MARGO SOAP
NEEM TOOTH PASTE
and
CASTOROL
(Scented Castor Oil)
Obtainable everywhere.

THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.
BALLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA
Depot for Bombay Presy:—207, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
Representative, N. K SEN.
Also Distributors
for BOMBAY CITY: SEN & CO., Sutar Chawl.
V. PRAVA & CO., Girgaon,
for POONA: D. N. CHANDRA, Malcolm House, Camp, Poona I.

Building for LIFE

The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to your old age?

His future health is in your hands to-day. This is the time when the remarkable nutritive properties of Virol have so great an influence on the tissues of the body.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need VIROL

Virol Ltd., Ealing, London, W.5, England.

FLOODS IN NASIK DISTRICT.

NEED OF IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

(BY A. V. THAKKAR.)

Having read in the papers about the occurrance of floods in certain Talukas of Nasik District in the 1st week of November, I toured in the affected villages for three days between the 18th and 20th instant. The Collector of the District was kind enough to show me the reports that he had got of the damage caused by the floods and I also got information about the same from public workers at Nasik.

On account of the very heavy and unexpected rainfall at the source of rivers Vadali, Shiv and Goi in the hills of Chandor Taluka of about 8½ inches within a few hours on the night of the 2nd November, water rushed down the rivers at a terrific speed during that night and the following morning. Water not only overflowed the banks of the rivers and connecting streams but formed new streams, and carrying crops, eroding soil of fields and ruining the villages situated on the banks of the rivers. The water came like an avalanche, carrying everything that came in its way. 23 lives were lost at Lasalgaon, an important market place between Nasik and Manmad, the railway bank near Lasalgaon was washed away for a considerable distance, the heavy rails were distorted like cords and railway traffic had to be diverted via Dhond to Bombay.

HEAVY LOSS.

I was able to visit 20 villages and the fields affected and was able to count as many as 424 houses which had completely collapsed or damaged substantially. The houses are made of mud walls and flat earthern roof supported on rough timbers. A large proportion of these houses, about 60 to 70 per cent. belong to classes like Mahars, Mangs, Bhills Kolis etc., as those are situated on the outskirts of villages and at a lower level than the other parts of those villages.

About 75 villages are affected by these floods in one form or other and the total damage can not be estimated at less than 1 000 houses and the whole of the standing bajri crop on hundreds of fields on either banks of these rivers. There were 5 Koli houses in the village of Ugaon in Niphad Taluka which contained the saving of the life-time of the owners, totaling Rs. 3,250/- either in notes, cash or gold and which was carried away by the flood water. There was also a heavy loss of merchandise in the town of Lasalgaon due to godowns full of sugar, gul, grains and oil having been submerged in water.

WANTED RS. 25,000

The dishoused people have been rendered homeless and destitute and upto the date of my visit even first aid in the form of provision for cooking pots, clothes and a measure of grain, was not rendered. But the Nasik workers are now busy at collection of funds and will take the relief work in hand immediately. Though the times are very hard and the trade at a very low ebb, I can not but appeal in the name of the depressed classes and Bhills and Kolis who have lost their everything by this unforeseen calamity. It is not possible for them to rebuild their houses unassisted by the public and it is believed that a sum of Rs. 25,000 will be necessary to relieve them from their misery. It is not possible to relieve the agriculturists who have lost their year's crop, but Government may look into the question of remission of land revenue of those who are badly affected and give them Tagavi loans. Money may be sent to and further information obtained from Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan and Rao Saheb Wandekar, both members of the Legislative Council representing Nasik District.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Established 1897.

BONUS YEAR

Head Office:— BOMBAY.

NOW is the TIME to ASSURE your life in this Leading and Popular Indian Life Office.

ALLUM, SHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES

Ruler's Request To Rajkot Agency.

NOT TO ALLOW DEMONSTRATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 22.

It is understood on reliable authority that the Dhrangadhra Darbar has requested the Rajkot Darbar and the Agency authorities not to allow any demonstration against the Dhrangadhra Darbar in their respective territories. Fearing a demonstration on Saturday 21. the second Dhrangadhra Day, the police armed with canes patrolled all the main roads of the city.

The Superintendent of Police along with a posse of 25 policemen watched the meeting held on the evening of Nov 21 in the Kothari Chowk. Spirited speeches were made, and the people of Rajkot exhorted to stand by the Dhrangadhra people.

Mr. Ramji M. Doshi, president of the non-official Enquiry Committee into the Dhrandhra police excesses left Wadhwan to complete enquiry. In all 52 witnesses hav been examined of which 28 are from Wadhwan and 23 from Halvad.

The present struggle is directed against officials.

Alwar Explains Why He Did Not Go To R. T. C.

ALWAR, Nov. 23.

The Maharaja of Alwar speaking at the Durbar explained that the reason for his not attending the Round Table Conference was that he bowed to the advice tendered by a specially convened meeting of his people. He particularly desired that his colleagues at the Conference should understand he had not been absent for reasons of personal inconvenience.

After quoting the statement of his position at the previous Conference as regards Federation, the Maharaja urged the Indians following England's example in national emergencies to put aside communal interests not in order to drive England out of India but to make England a greater friend than ever. "England has chaperoned India in the last 150 years. Let us accelerate the progress and chaperon her into full Dominion Status and let India not forget that she is going to rise equal to the situation and be a proud partner within the Empire."

The Maharajah concluded with a reaffirmation of his faith in England and India.—A. P.

House Receives Two Messages

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Council of State sat for 20 minutes to-day when the special session summoned for the purpose of the supplementary Finance Bill was to be laid on its table.

TWO MESSAGES.

The President communicated to the House two messages from the Viceroy and Governor-General which the members received standing. The first message declared that the Assembly's failure to pass the supplementary Finance Bill in the form recommended by the Viceroy and certifying that Bill was essential for the interest of British India and the second message asked the Council of State to pass it in the form annexed to the message.

The Secretary laid the bill on the table.

Sir Arthur MacWatters desired direction as regards the progress of the Bill but suggested that it was important that the Bill should be passed at the latest by Friday.

The President directed that the Bill be taken up on Thursday.

The Council accordingly adjourned till Thursday.—A. P.

PRESS OWNER ASKED TO DEPOSIT SECURITY

ALLAHABAD. Nov. 23.

Mr. R. Saigal, proprietor of the Fine Art Printing Press who was fined the other day for not filing a declaration as Keeper did so today. The District Magistrate demanded a security of Rs. 500 from Mr. Saigal. It is understood it is the first demand under the new Ordinance.—A.P.I.

FAME.

"Texas Guinan Better Known Than Gandhiji."

The world learned with surprise that Mahatma Gandhi had never heard of Charlie Chaplin. That fact may be taken to prove—if anything can—that no fame is absolute, but if we rely upon an investigation recently undertaken by our springhtly contemporary "Variety," then the only road to even quasi-universal renown is either moving-picture acting or some other crime. A list of about 150 supposedly well-known names was submitted to a random group of 200 Chicagaons, and the results seem to indicate beyond any reasonable doubt that only the stars of moviedom and gangland are really famous. Only John Barrymore and Joan Crawford were known to everyone and only Al Capone and Lupe Velez known to all but two. Atwater Kent and the Ringling brothers (both of whom score 96 per cent.) were the most famous names outside the criminal and film worlds, and Benito Mussolini (95 per cent.) is the best-known of all political personages. But lest the Duce should find this fact fatal to his shrinking modesty, we will remind him that sixteen persons are better known in Chicago, while he stands only 1 per cent. above Jake Lingle, murdered Chicago reporter, and only 4 per cent. above Andy Gump.

Mighty is the power of the press but even mightier, it would appear, is the power of the press agent, for there is in the list a pretty good indication that fame in Chicago is largely manufactured and that those best known are those who have seen to it that they should be. Thus Texas Guinan is better known than Gandhi, and Mae West is better known than either Andrew Mellon or Stalin. The only people who stand surprisingly high are those who, for one reason or another, have figured much in the headlines. Albert Einstein scores 82 per cent. and stands above both Peggy Hopkins Joyce and "Peaches" Browning, but he is a long way below Fatty Arbuckle and Aimee McPherson—both, scoring 87 per cent. and therefore evidence of the fact that the public is equally interested in alleged religion and alleged rape.

Almost the whole list is interesting—if not alarming—to those who are concerned with the mentality of a democracy. Wat does it mean when we discover that Ted Weems (whoever he may be) is better known than either Andrew Mellon, Samuel Insull' or Albert Fall; or that more people can identify Virgil Kirkland (whoever he may be) than Stalin, William Hohenzollern, or Colonel House? Nor is the misinformation possessed by the 200 less striking than their ignorance.

For us the greatest shock was reserved until we came very near the bottom of the list. Oswald Garrison Villard—editor of "The Nation" in case you don't know—scores just 7 per cent in "Variety's" contest and stands exactly on a level with Clarence Brown, Corey Ford and Devereaux Melbourn. We hesitate to say how many have outdistanced him.—"The Nation", New York.

MRS. GANDHI AT AJMER.

Rousing Reception.

(From a Correspondent.)

PUSHKAR, Nov. 22.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, President-elect, Third Rajputana Central India Political Conference arrived in Ajmer this morning accompanied Kaka Kalelkar and Kusumben. She was received and garlanded on the station by prominent workers and was taken out in a huge procession throughout the city. She received a tremendous ovation. A procession was also organised on her arrival at Pushkar where an artistic arch named Jawahardwar was erected.

In the evening the Khadi exhibition was declared open by Kaka Kalelkar who stressed the importance of Khadi in the attainment of Swaraj.

The Subjects Committee of the Conference met in the evening and disposed of resolutions expressing sorrow at the deaths of the departed patriots and paying tributes to all who suffered in the cause of the country and freedom.

REPUTATION

The reputation of a manufacturer is a most difficult thing to build up, an easy thing to lose, therefore to a manufacturer of repute his reputation is his most jealously guarded possession, and this is reflected in the uniform excellence of the goods he manufactures.

The house of Merck has been in existence for more than 260 years, and has steadily built up a reputation for purity and reliability unequalled throughout the world. This reputation is behind every bottle of the famous Merck brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) which has been named

MERCKOZONE

for the protection of users who may be offered inferior substitutes when they ask for the well-known MERCK brand.

For all the manifold purposes for which Hydrogen Peroxide is used there is no preparation to equal MERCKOZONE, specify MERCKOZONE always and see that you get it, the product that has a reputation behind it.

ISSUED IN 4 oz. 10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES.

YOUR CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY.

B. C.

THE RADIANT TAILORING SHOP

Opposite Albless Baug (near Kemp & Coy.) Charni Road, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS and OUTFITTERS

under the management of Mr. G. Rao

(25 years Indian and Continental experience of which 16 years were spent in HOAR & Coy., BOMBAY and QUETTA).

Europe Outfit a Speciality

Agents for the famous Sushisane Elastic Abdominal Belts

PRICES VERY REASONABLE

TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

FAMOUS LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIFICS

OF DR. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAVYA

LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST (of Vizianagram)

Now at No. 8 Salai Street, Mylapore Madras are certified to be first and best of all for CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS AND CONFIRMED BY EMINENT DOCTORS.

Telegrams: "Livercure." Telephone: No. 8139.

Do You Wish To Increase Your Strength?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once:—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc. etc. They act like magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon, S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road and Grand Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay. Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

Baliwalla & Homi Opticians

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

HORNBY Rd. KALBADEVI Rd.
DHOBI TALAO PAREL
BOMBAY

E. S. PATANWALA,
182-84, Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay 3.

FREE GIFT!

DIARY 1932

366 pages—one day a page Apply with Four Annas postage stamps.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road,
Calcutta.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

Allegations Agant Police

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 20.

There are many allegations being made here about the conduct of the police in village Nana Khuntarada in Mahuwa District. Messrs. Manishanker and Ramshanker went to the village and many policemen had been on the scene. It is alleged. One hut near a field was burnt. Next day Vaghabhai and others were arrested and handcuffed, one person, it is alleged was severely beaten. Japti it is reported was also executed. confiscated commodities were put on auction. All the arrested persons are released on security of Rs. 500/- each.

PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The Kathiawar Vyayam Pracharak Mandal had been on a tour in Kathiawar. Mr. Bahudin Sheth, the director, had a batch of 17 youths with him. The Mandal visited Wadhman, Morvi, Rajkot, Jamnagar and other places and returned to Bhavnagar. At every place physical feats of the youths attracted great attention and everywhere they got a sympathetic and a splendid response. Wadhwan State gave Rs. 101 as donation. In Jamnagar Bohras and Muslims had two separate independent shows to enable "purdah" ladies to witness the physical feats. A public show was arranged which drew a crowded house took part and officials were also present. Thus the propaganda was successful and left salutory effects on the places vsited. This institution is in need of Rs. 5,000 and the Director has appealed to the Kathiawar public for help.

Statue Of Marshall Joffre Unveiled

LONDON. Nov. 23.

Perpignan.—M. Maginot, War Minister, spoke at the unveiling of the equestrian statute of Marshall Joffre at Rivesaltes, his birthplace where his father had a small wine business. Maginot recalled the Generals distinguished career and emphasised that he after his success had asked for neither riches nor power but only a recompense for the country in her undeserved misfortune.—Reuter.

AMRITSAR NAUJWAN SECRETARY JAILED

AMRITSAR, Nov. 23.

Sjt. Rachhpal Singh, General Secretary of the Lyallpur Naujawan Bharat Sabha has been convicted under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code and on his failure to furnish the required security has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.—A.P.

TOWARDS NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

Karnatak Congress Committee And Ryots

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR. Nov. 23.

The Working Council of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee met at Dharwar yesterday. Mr. Narayanrao Joshi presiding. Patel Veerangonda's letter refuting the Commissioner's allegation regarding the breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and the organisation of a no-tax campaign in Hirekerur Taluka were read and the Secretary was authorised to write a reply to the Commissioner. The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the economic condition in Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas was allowed publication.

The Karnataka Seva Dal rules were also adopted. District Finance Committees were appointed for collecting money.

Next Sunday has been fixed for the observance throughout Karnatak as the day for protesting and condemning Hijli and Chittagong and Tumkur atrocities.

Anti-untouchability propaganda is to be carried on by the Member-in-Charge.

The Council noted the hard conditions of ryots in Karnataka and suggested to all Congress Commitees in the Province to hold a Ryots Conference to ventilate the economic grievances with a view getting redress from Government and landlords.

CRICKET AT THANA

Teredesai Shield Matches

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 23.

The Teredesai Memorial Cricket Tournament which is held annually at Thana under the auspices of the Thana Friends' Union Cricket Club began yesterday on the Thana Esplanade. Two matches in the first round were played yesterday. The B. J. High School met the Boys' Union C. C. in which the latter going out to play first scored only 55 runs while the High School boys scored 194 runs for 7 wickets down and declared their innings closed. Thus, the High School won the match by 3 wickets and 139 runs.

The other match in which the Kolbad Cricket Club was pitted against a powerful combination of the Thana New Hindoos C. C. proved a one-sided affair. The New Hindoos put up a tall score of 159 runs which was replied by the Kolbad C. C. by a poor score of 30 runs only. There being a large difference, the latter were asked to "follow-on" and in the 2nd innings they scored only 78 runs. Thus the New Hindoos won by an innings and 51 runs.

New York Cotton.

SPINNERS BUYING FUTURES.

New York, Nov. 23.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being weakness of Wall Street and Spinners buying futures.

PRICE CHANGES.

Opening prices were irregular at a decline of 4 to 5 points. At this level there was scattered selling and prices suffered a small further decline, when January option touched the lowest level 6.06. There was increased buying by spinners and in about an hour's time prices advanced 13 points from the lowest level and the market displayed steadier undertone: Later on a portion of the rise was lost on selling pressure influenced by the weakness of Wall Street. The market closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.10c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.01c.

Even Bears sympathise with the present steadiness and argue that after a series of dull and declining markets, there ought to be some upward reaction. Holders of cotton are firm and supplies are become scarce on declining markets. Spinners are anxious buyers and every decline brings in more demand from this quarter. The agreement to hold off 6-1/2 million bales from the market till the end of the present season is arrived at among Southern Bankers, details of which are appearing in other columns.

REGENERATION OF WORLD'S TRADE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

A reactionary feeling in grains stocks and Silver is reflected in cotton notwithstanding the fact that an agreement has been reached whereby the Federal Farm Board will hold 6,600,000 bales. Out of this Southern Bankers will hold 3,100,000 bales and American co-operatives the balance, the latter holding till 31st July 1932, for a price of 12-1/2 cents per lb. It appears most of the stocks have been hedged in futures and as the season progresses, these hedges will have to be covered when the cotton is sold. At this time of the year business is usually slack but the economic conditions in America are daily getting worse and it will not be surprising should America venture to take some bold action for the regeneration of the World's trade.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January highest 6.19 (11-01 a.m.)

New York lowest 6.06 (10-11 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Very moderate trade demand and price fixing holds market steady even in the face of weakness in other markets, we ought to have some reaction but would favour sales on all good rallies."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

"New York cables: Although downward tendency of Securities market is unchecked, trade demand on the scale down is undiminished. South only moderate seller; trading element is against the market.

New York cables: There is less pressure to sell.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 23.

December	6.00—
January	6.12—
March	6.29—.01
May	6.48—
July	6.67+.01
Spot Cotton	6.10—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 23.

December	5.99—
January	6.11—.01
Middling Spot	6.01—

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 23.

January	6.15
March	6.34
May	6.52
New York. Noon Call.	
January	6.10
March	6.29
May	6.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	65.000
Day's Exports to the Continent Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

TRADE AND BOMBAY BUYING.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 points with trade and Bombay buying. The market remained mostly featureless. Further fall in sterling induced straddle buying in the afternoon but the market was heavy and lacking enthusiasm. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 5 points higher at 4.87.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Egyptian cotton futures were quiet and closed unchanged to a rise of 2 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 28 to 3 points.

Prospects of high tariff walls are discouraging foreign buyers of cotton textile goods and Lancashire is keeping quiet. The weakness in sterling does not stimulate demand and the parity is adjusted by straddle operations. There are signs of old bulls liquidating at present owing to uncertainty of international financial situation.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

A fair activity continues in Spot cotton on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. The futures have been very tame and uninteresting apparently the early sharp break in price of Silver and the weakness in most of the commodity markets have adversely affected the sentiment here. The market, however, to-day has been rather better supported and the further slight fall in prices has attracted rather more buying interest.

The Egyptian section has been unsettled.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"Market may be depressed for a short time, think can get in cheaper by waiting, think favourably of the market in the long run.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables agreement announced completed between Bank and Farm Board for withholding 6½ million bales until next July."

"Chicago cable regarding Wheat, market declined in consequence of Stock market declined, elevators and Eastern interests selling freely.

Concerning corn, unfavourable weather."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

Liverpool market was better due to press report regarding an agreement between Farm Board and banks to lock up 6,600,000 bales of cotton until July next, and also on account of lower rate of Exchange.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 23rd instant (5-36 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Gradual decline New York counteracted here weaker sterling rates. Expect may decline slightly in immediate future but continue advising purchases on breaks."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

	Opening	Closing.
November 1931		4.53+.04
December 1931		4.57+.04
January 1931	4.55	4.57+.05
February 19321		4.57+.05
March 1931	4.56	4.58+.05
April 1931		4.60+.05
May 1931	46.1	4.63+.05
June 1931		4.65+.05
July 1931	.66	4.67+.04
August 1931		4.69+.04
September 1931		4.71+.04
October 1931		4.73+.03
November 1931		4.75+.03
Middling Spot		4.87+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Sakellaridis November	6.97
January	7.07
March	7.24
May	7.39
July	7.54
October	7.84
November	7.84
F.G.F. Spot	7.30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.37
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.49
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.61
Oomra Good	4.09
Oomra Fully Good	4.19
Oomra Fine	4.34
Bengal Good	3.94
Bengal Fully Good	4.04
Bengal Fine	4.14
Scinde Fully Good	4.04
Scinde Fine	4.14
Scinde Superfine	4.24

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 23.

Demand Bills	365.00

Bombay Cotton.

LIQUIDATION ON POLITICAL NEWS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Last evening after official close of our market, Broach A./M. advanced to Rs. 187/ on heavy buying by local operators influenced by a sharp break in sterling.

Now a days cotton business is being done in and out of time everyday either under E.A.C.A. or Mahajan or Indore Basis. Facilities of small premiums of tejimandi business in the smaller until trading concerns are becoming favourable and everyday large turnover of business is taking place. It is reported that Brokers are losing heavily on account of failures of their clients to meet their obligations.

Our market opened firm at Rs. 185/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 186/4 on buying by Bazar operators owing to weakness of Sterling.

Later on there was heavy long liquidations on reports of expected arrest of Mahatmaji in case if R. T. C. fails. Prices declined to 184/4 and there was utter absence of demand.

The Liverpool market was expected to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened firm at a rise of 4 points. To-day's London London opening Cross Rate was 3.65. Our market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	184/8
Oomra D./J.	168
Oomra March	165
Bengal D./J.	151
Bengal March	149

After receipt of Liverpool opening cables, rates of Broach A./M. was Rs. 186/ and business was being done privately.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Nov.	101.00	—2.10
Feb.	103.50	—2.40
May	106.80	—0.90

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Bengal Superfine	164
Bengal Fine	157
Bengal F.G.	152
Sindh-Punjab Fine	157
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	152
Wardha-Hingt Fine	183
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	177
Amraoti Fine	174
Khamgaom-Akola Fine	174
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	169
Muthia F.G.	159
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	177
Jalna-Sailu F.G.G.S.	172
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	174
Burwah Sanavad Fine	176
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	169
Broach Fine	191
Broach F.G.	180
Cambodia	260
Miraj/Sangli	210
Compta Good	220
Jinja	280
Busoga	285

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales,

	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	237	3,543
Central India	462	16,090
Barsi and Nagar	213	4,006
Hyderabad-Gaorani	105	829
Berar	277	21,063
Central Provinces		8,084
Total Oomras	1,294	53,617
Dholera	458	13,333
N.-W. Provinces	215	5,502
Rajputana	60	4,529
Punjab	173	9,767
Broach		6,931
Coompta and Dharwar	152	5,944
Westerlies-Northerns	279	5,020
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		288
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian and African	1	19,946
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		55
Total	2,62	138,901

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales,

	This year. Yesterday	1st Sept. to 19th Nov.
Europe	625	50,668
Japan and China	375	170,865
Coast Ports		15,679
Up-country by Rail		33,899
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		15,644
Total	1,000	286,705

THE TATA OIL MILLS' ASSOCIATION.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 473 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 34 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, 1b. Spot 3

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 24.

B.C. RATES—
T. T. 1/6 1/32.
D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Nov. Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/2. Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 366.
Banks Selling T. T. 365.
Banks Buying T T 359.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 695.
Banks Buying D. D. 735.

JAPAN
Banks Selling T T 180 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 170.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 117.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 7/8.

JAVA BANKS—
Selling D.D. 70.

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.65 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 24th inst.
Japan/London 2/8 1/4 23rd inst.
London/Paris 94.00 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 26.50 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 19.00 23rd instant.
London/Italy 71.10 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £ 5.10.1 21st instant £5.11.9 23rd inst.

Silver London Ready 18 1/2 21st inst. 18 5/16 23rd inst.

Silver London Forward 18 1/2 21st inst. 18 1/2 23rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 30 7/8 21st inst. 30 23rd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 27/32 per cent 21st inst 5 7/8 per cent 23rd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 per cent 21st inst. 6 1/8 per cent 23rd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 6 per cent. 6 Mos 6 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

"Tone of London Silver".—Steady. America and China bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 53/14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 62-8.

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92.

4½ per cent Loan due 1955/80 Rs. 68/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 82-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91/8

5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82/8.

6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 94.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/8.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101.

6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 59/12.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 58/12.

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/4.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74/6.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92/4.

Tone of Market:—Weak.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 23.

Rosario Santa Fe.
Rozario Sellers Nov/Dec. 27/3
Secta Russo.
Barley Sellers Nov/Dec. 27/
Quoted South Australian,
Wheat, Sellers Parcels.
Sellers Nov/Dec. 29/
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Nominal Nov/Dec. 32/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,
C. & F. Calcutta. Paid 8/7-1/2
Nox/Dec per cwt
C. & F. Bombay. Paid 8/8
Nov/Dec. per cwt
C. & Karachi. Paid 8/8
Nov/Dec. per cwt

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 13-1/2

Bombay Produce

Bombay, Nov. 24.

In sympathy with easier advices from foreign markets, the linseed market ruled quiet. Linseed May opened at Rs. 6-6-6 and after improving by quarter of an anna on scattered buying prices declined on long liquidation.

Wheat market ruled quiet in sympathy with decline in Chicago. The market opened at Rs. 4/6 for busy delivery and sagged on selling.

Linseed May	6 6 6
Wheat May	4 5 6
Castorseed	6 14 6
Cottonseed	2 12 0
Groundnuts	7 2 0
Teelseed	8 6 0
Mowraseed	5 4 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	11 6 0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. No Offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton. Nominal Nov/Dec. £12/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.

LONDON EXCHANGES OPENING RATES.

London, Nov. 24

	Last closing	To-day's Opening
T. T. London on New York	3.66-1/8	3.62-1/4
T. T. London on Berlin	15.45	15.30
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.13-1/2	9.05
T. T. London on Brussels	26.40	26.01
T. T. London on Madrid	43.43	43.31
T. T. London on Paris	93.56	92.37

WHEAT FUTURES—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Opening Quotations Value.

December	5s. 3-5/8d. Paid
March	5s. 8-1/4d.
May	5s. 10-1/2d.

Market: Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

Opening Quotations

November,	
Sellers	6/5-1/4
Buyers	6/-
Business Done	
December,	
Sellers	6/4
Buyers	6/3-3/4
Business Done	
January,	
Sellers	6/5-1/2
Buyers	6/4-1/2
Business Done	
February,	
Sellers	6/6-1/2
Buyers	6/5
Business Done	
March,	
Sellers	6/7-1/2
Business Done	
Buyers	6/7-1/4
Market: Steady.	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 23-11-31	4783000	5707000
Receipts Yesterday 23-11-31	65000	55000
Exports to date 23-11-31	2529000	3013000
Stock at Ports 20-11-31	4730000	4010000
Stock Interior Towns 20-11-31	2176000	1713000
Stock Liverpool 20-11-31	728000	791000
Visible Supply 20-11-31	8952000	7814000
Quantity in Sight 20-11-31	7735000	8194000
Quantity out of Sight 20-11-31	3983000	3473000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 23.

T T London on Berlin	15.45
T T London on Amsterdam	9.13-1/2
T T London on Brussels	26.40
T T London on Madrid	43.43
T T London on Milan	71.06
T T London on Berne	18.88
T T London on Paris	93.56
T T London on Prague	123.25
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.66-1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 23.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£13-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£107
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£82-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£71-5/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£99-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£40
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£43-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£51
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£73
Consorts 2½ p.c.	£52-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£96
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	£90

LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 23.

Copper, Braziers	£47
Yellow Metal	£33-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£12-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£9-5/16
Tin, English Ingots	£138

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Sellers Nov/Dec. £11/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Sellers Nov. £9/7/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Sellers Nov/Dec. £11/10/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Paid Dec. 15/1-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Sellers Jan/Apl. 16/1-1/2

X'MAS PRESENT

TO MAKE

TONS OF MONEY & ENJOY

THROUGH THE MINIMUM OF COTTON BUSINESS!

1. WHY FOLLOW ILLEGAL COURSE OF UNCERTAIN CHANCES:—and be "Akh Farak," Races, or "Derby-Mad," when there are so sure and legitimate chances to make any amount of money in so short a period according to everybody's capacity? We are presenting below, most valuable advices of:—

THE WORLD COTTON FLUCTUATIONS

FOR THE

4th Week Of November 1931.

i. e.

From:—MONDAY, 23rd November, 1931 to 30th November, 1931, of the

BROACH F. G. MAY 1932 with LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK, January 1932 Positions.

2. TO ENABLE EVERY MAN OF MEANS:——to make money positively even with so small an investment of Rs. 10, 25, 50, 100 and so on in open or option business from 5 to 100 and any amount upwards Cotton bales in the Mahajan or the E I. Associations. Below is the extract of our cotton forecast for the above-mentioned period:——

WEEKLY COTTON FORECAST

Weekly Issue No.:——48|1931. Dated 22nd November, 1931.

Rates are being quoted on this date.——

Broach F.G. May 1932:..... Rs. 182.

LOWEST PRICES.

When advisable to buy freely, and apply option for Teji in Mahajan Association.

Liverpool, January 1932:..... 4.52 Penny.

New York, January 1932:..... 6.12 Cents.

3. THESE ARE MOSTLY THE LOWEST RATES:——for the 4th week of November, 1931. From these levels, Broach F.G. May 1932 declining by a Rupee or two the most, i.e. once again seeing the level of Rs. 180—181 with ups and downs rises to, on about 25th, 26th of November, 1931.

HIGHEST PRICES.

Broach, F.G. May 1932:..... Rs. 189—193.

Near about with the difference of few points.

When Sell Freely and Apply option for Mandi in Mahajan Association.

Liverpool, January, 1932 Positions:.....4.70 Penny.

New York, January, 1932 Positions .....6.32 Cents.

Cross Rate:.....3.63.

4. LINE OF BUSINESS TO FOLLOW:——Buy freely at about Rs. 180 and sell freely at about Rs. 193 to 197, and thus there will be Rs. 10 to 15 rise and about Rs. 10 fall from the rise; thus 20 to 25 points chances on both the sides can easily bring Rs. 1,000 to 1,200 profit by buying and selling of 100 bales in a week's time is not a bad bargain!

5. RS. 180 RISK BRINGS RS. 1,000 PROFIT:....in a week's time:——apply Option for Teji in the Mahajan Association which is about Rs. 3 per Khandi on the level of Rs. 180 and sell doubly on 25th, 26th, when the prices reach to Rs. 194 to 197.

6. BULLS:——DON'T YOU WORRY! You have now your own brighter days till the Full-Moon-day.

7. BEARS:——You will have your turn from 26th.

8. CAUSE OF RISE:....Rains, frost and hail-storm damaging the standing crop in Berar, Broach and even in Texas and U.S.A. Cotton-growing districts. Trade buying, Wall-Street buying shorts covering, the Farm Boards and Cooperative Associations manipulating; mixed with some news of hope of bringing the Indian Round Table Conference to favourable settlement from the Indian National Congress stand-point of view as every chance of King George the V, would intervene by giving audience to Mahatma Gandhi as some such temporary hopeful news will be cabled which will add to uplift the prices! Mixed with further decline in Cross-Rate, Spot houses buying yarn and cloth markets good demand in spite of bearish statistical situations.

9. SEE OUR COTTON FORECAST CARDS ARE SO OPENLY PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC TABLE:——What the Mahatma says to the British Cabinet to do away with any if and but like that of the "WELSH WIZARD" tactics! As there are so many Cotton Forecasters, experts and tipsters, who advertise after the fair that they had predicted so and so but why not be fair to announce before the occurrence without any jumble of words?

10. OUR COTTON FORECAST CHARGES:——

Rs. 3 Daily.
Rs. 15 Weekly.
Rs. 50 Monthly and Rs. 500 Annual.

Subscribers,
Payable in advance and not refundable.
and Rs. 100 for Postal, Telephone and Telegrams.
Total Rs. 600 per annum.

For annual subscribers and scribers, as usual. Rs. 75 per month for Casual sub-

11. BUT SPECIAL CONCESSION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1931:——Only Rs. 10. as Broach F.G. May, 1932 with Liverpool and New York positions, Would-be Fluctions for the month of December, 1931 with U.S.A. Bureau Report of 8th December, 1931, Ginning, Mill's Consumption figure, highest and lowest rates, with advices of buying and selling including charts, etc., are available for sale at the above concession rates. As there are very wide fluctuations both sides in the month of December, 1931 with 4 sure chances of buying and selling, so that any amount of money can be made. This Concession is only for the month of December, 1931, to convince people. This offer holds good only till 1st of December, 1931.

12. Letter addressed with remittance, is only replied. V P.P. will not be sent.

13. Apply with remittance to:——.

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU

(Established 22nd May 1922.)

73-76, MAHENDRA MANSIONS, MUSEUM WEST, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegram:—"MAKRGURU." Phone:—22757.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1931

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

MAHATMA ANTICIPATES HIS ARREST ON RETURN HOME

Also The Arrest Of All Leaders.

BUT THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT WILL CONTINUE.

Not To Accept Anything Less Than Complete Home Rule.

TO RECOMMENCE STRUGGLE IF R. T. C. FAIL.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris—Mahatma Gandhi anticipates that he will be arrested upon his return home. This is one of Mahatmaji's points in an interview given to a correspondent of the "Echo de Paris." Emphasising his refusal to accept anything less than Complete Home Rule, Gandhiji said that he would recommence the struggle if the Round Table Conference broke down. He expected all leaders to be arrested successively, but the Nationalist movement would continue.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

DEMAND FOR REPEAL OF ORDINANCES.

Situation Does Not Warrant It, Says Hoare.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO INTERVENE IN MEERUT TRIAL CASE."

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The question of repeal of the special ordinances for the enforcement of Law and and Order in India was raised in the Commons by Mr. Aneurin Williams.

Replying, Sir S. Hoare said that the situation in Burma and the Punjab did not yet warrant abandonement of the special powers. He regretted that there had been no improvement in regard to the terrorist movement in Bengal and Delhi.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO INTERVENE."

Replying to Mr. Lansbury, who suggested discharge of the Meerut prisoners, Sir S. Hoare said that his predecessor and he had been constantly communicating with the Government of India in regard to the trial. The delay was in no way due to Government, but was entirely due to the protracted course of defence. and it was quite impopssible for him to intervenc at this stage.

LEE LOOT AND SEA VOYAGE..

Sir Basil Peto suggested limiting the use of passage certificates granted by the Government of India under the Lee Commission scheme to and from India. to British ships.

Sir S. Hoare replied that members of the Indian services valued the privilege of selecting the line and the steamer by which they travelled. He would be reluctant to impose any actual restriction on their freedom of choice which he was sure the officers would exercise with due regard to the considerations mentioned oy Sir B. Peto, namely that British vessels were able to carry the whole of this traffic.

"UNDER-CUTTING."

Sir B. Peto declared that foreign vessels were now under-cutting passenger fares, and suggested that Sir S. Hoare should use his influence to give preference to British vessels.

Sir S. Hoare replied that he was keenly conscious of this consideration, but he must keep in mind the wishes of the officials themselves. They found occasionally certain foreign vessels more convenient with regard to the date and speed than British.—Reuter.

KASHMIR TROUBLE.

Enquiries into the situation in Kashmir were the subject of questions in the Commons. The Opposition Labourite Mr. Wedgwood asked, "inter alia," whether there would be a representative of the Government of India at the Conference in regard to constitutional developments. Sir S. Hoare replied in the negative and pointed out that the enquiry had been instituted by the Maharaja.

Mr. Wedgwood: Has Government any interest in the Government of Kashmir?

NO OCCASION FOR INTERVENTION.

Sir S. Hoare: We naturally are interested in great many things, but this is not an occasion on which we can intervene.—Reuter.

BURMA CONFERENCE TO OPEN ON FRIDAY.

Opening Ceremony In Robing Room In Lords.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

India Office announces that in order to avoid interference with the programme of the Round Table Conference. which will be involved by holding of formal opening of the Burma Conference at St. James Palace, H. M. the King has approved of holding the ceremony at His Majesty's Robing Room in the House of Lords on 27th instant.—Reuter.

BENGAL GOVERNOR

Sir John Anderson's Mission.

CRUSADE AGAINST TERRORISTS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

It is reliably understood that consultations are going on between the India Office and the Indian Government regarding measures to be taken immediately to suppress Terrorist activities with special reference to Bengal and the Punjab.

The appointment of Sir John Anderson who like Sir Charles Tegart, Police Commissioner of Calcutta has considerable experience of terrorist activities in Ireland indicates the Government's desire ruthlessly to repress the Bengal terrorism.

MORE ORDINANCES FOR BENGAL?

PROSPECT OF RUTHLESS REPRESSION.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON Nov. 23.

Bengal Government's hesitation in declaring their policy towards the terrorists and terrorism in response to the European Association's demand has been the subject of considerable talk in political circles. It is reported that Whitehall has asked them to stay their hands, until the Conference is dissolved next week.

It is further reported that the India Office though the Government of India contemplates measures under which powers would be given to the Provincial Government to deal summarily with political offenders.

IMPLICATION OF NO-RENT CAMPAIGN.

Jawaharlal's Plainspeaking To Tenants.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is touring the villages of the Allahabad district. Yesterday he addressed a meeting at Saidabad, and explained the decision of the District Congress Committee emphasising that the real burden of the no-rent campaign, if started, would fall on the tenants, and they should therefore make the decision after profound deliberation.—A. P.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE

LONDON, Nov. 23.

To-morrow the Federal Structure Sub-Committee will meet to complete the debate on commercial discrimination after which they will discuss finance. It is expected that Conservative India Committee will meet in the House of Commons to-night when they will receive the report of the proceedings when their deputation saw Mr. MacDonald on 19th November.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

Sir Akbar Entertains Premier.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari and members of the Hyderabad delegation entertained the Premier and Miss Ishbel MacDonald at a dinner to-night. The guests included Lord Sankey, the Marquis of Lothian, the Maharaja of Sangli, the Maharana of Dholpur, Sir Findlater Stewart and Sir Reginald Glancy.—Reuter.

"WE WANT A PROPER PLACE UNDER SUN."

Aga Khan In Mussolini's Role!!

S. M. SHAFI AGAINST SEPARATION OF BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

"All that we ask for is our full and proper place in the sun" declared H. H. the Aga Khan, in a speech at a farewell reception given to members of the Round Table Conference by the National League, this evening. He said that Muslims extended the hand of friendship with sincere goodwill, and it was for the people of England to decide whether to take it or leave it. "We want to live in conditions of self-respecting amity, equality and friendship with other peoples and races.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said that he had peace in his heart for all people. He had seen M. Sokolow, President of the Zionist Organisation in regard to Palestine, and asked him to go with him and state his case before the Muslim Conference in Palestine. He added that "en-route" to Palestine he hoped to see the Pope and Sgr. Mussolini.

MUSLIMS' BELIEF.

Sir Muhammad Shafi said that Muslims most sincerely believed that the future of India lay within the British Empire. They would do their utmost to counteract any separation movement. If the British Government dealt with the communal problem in the spirit of justice to all interests, the resulting contentment among all communities in India would be a source of greatest strength for the British Empire.

VOTES CAST AT BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION 1931.

The "Illustrated London News" gives the following summary of the British General Election results:—

FOR THE GOVERNMENT.	
Conservative	11,879,088
Liberal	1,973,980
National Labour	342,149
Nat. Independent	101,929
Total	14,297,146

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.	
Labour	6,617,108
Liberal	346,330
New Party	36,377
Communist	70,844
Independents	256,648
Total	7,327,307

STATE OF PARTIES.

GOVERNMENT.	
Conservative	471
Nat. Liberal	35
Liberals	33
National	2
Nat. Labour	13
Total	554

OPPOSITION.	
Labour	52
Lloyd George Liberal	4
Independent	5
Total	61

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

Activities Of Abhoy Ashram.

NATIONAL WORKS: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TRAINED

Abhoy Ashram, a charitable institution, registered under Act XXI of 1860, has its head-quarters at Comilla, Bengal. The name was suggested by Mahatma Gandhi, from the vow of fearlessness—the first of the seven vows a member has to take.

It has now about 100 (one hundred) workers and students at Comilla. Besides it has many branches in the Districts of Dacca, Midnapur and Bankura engaging as many as hundred and fifty more workers to carry on constructive work, boycott of foreign cloth and propaganda in favour of Swadeshi.

The Ashram has the following principal lines of activity:—

(i) Khadi Work.—The Ashram sold Kadi worth Rs. 1,86,000 last year, and it has its own production and sale centres in Bengal.

(ii) Social Service Work.—The Ashram has a hospital with twenty beds and six semi-charitable alleopathic dispensaries and one Ayurvedic dispensary.

(iii) Educational Work.—The Ashram has four secondary schools teaching up to Adya (Matric) standard of which one is for girls and it has forty primary schools having about 1,500 students on the roll.

Besides almost every centre has a small or large library and a reading room attached to it.

The Ashram spared 80 of its workers, who took active part in the Civil Disobedience Work in Bengal. Of these 74 were arrested 96 times. The president of the Ashram, Dr. Sureschandra Banarji (An Ex. I. M. S.) first broke the Salt Law in Contai Midnapur). They spent Rs. 35,000 in the struggle last year. This year, (April to March(the Ashram has drawn up a budget of Rs. 80.000 and it is gratifying to note that the sum of Rs. 36,000 has been received by now this year.

TRAINING LADY, NATIONAL WORKERS.

The principle feature of this year's activity is the organisation of the Kanya Sikshalaya (National Girl's School) and the Mahila Ashram. The idea is to train up national lady workers. To meet the expenses in part the Hindu Mahtla Mandal of Bombay has been contributing Rs. 50 every month. Recently Seth Jamnalal Bajaj paid a visit to the Comilla Ashram with Shrimati Laxmibai Joshi of Bhagini Mandal of Akola and Shrimati Shantaben of Mahila Ashram, Vile-Parle, Bombay. The Ashram has received Rs. 5,500 through Seth Jamnalalji. A plot of land has been purchased and the Ashram stands immediately in need of Rs. 15,000 more for buildings, etc. This is the only National institution for ladies in Bengal and is conducted by Miss Lavanyalata Chanda, B.A. who was for twelve years the headmistress of the Government H. E. Girls' School at Comilla. All the mistresses received Rs. 25 each per month including the Head Mistress who resigned her post of Rs. 250 during the height of the movement of the last year.

APPEAL OF SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

Abhoy Ashram, Comilla, was established in 1920. Since then, I had the good fortune of visiting the Ashram twice. I know intimately the principal workers of the Ashram. I am sure that not only should Bengal feel proud of this Ashram but it is a glory to the whole of India. Up-till now Abhoy Ashram had been training fearless, sincere and self-sacrificing male workers but they have now decided to train up similar lady workers too. For this work revered Gandhiji has recently sent Rs. 5,000 out of funds specially ear-marked for ladies' work. Still they need Rs. 15,000 more. I hope that gentlemen, appreciating the usefulness of such institutions will fulf this present need of the Ashr . If the principal worker Dr. Sureschandra Banarji had not been ill, he alone could have collected this amount himself.

CHIRNER SATYAGRAHA CASE JUDGMENT.

High Court Dismisses Appeal Of 9 Accused.

REFERENCE OF SESSIONS JUDGE RE-FOUR ACCUSED REJECTED

Their Lordships Justice Patkar and Justice Barlee delivered, on Tuesday, judgment in which Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, had convicted 29 accused in the Chirner Forest Satyagraha case. out of which reference was made to the High Court for four accused for adequate sentence, whom the jury had declared not guilty, but the judge found that there was evidence against them of murder.

Originally 47 accused were put up for trial, out of whom 29 were convicted. Out of these 29, nine preferred an appeal while the reference of the four accused made by the Sessions Judge was also heard the same time.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown, while the accused were represented by Mr. H. C. Koyaji, Bar-at-Law. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal of the accused. and confirmed the conviction passed on them by the Sessions Judge, and also rejected the reference of the Sessions Judge in regard to the four accused.

JUSTICE PATKAR'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Patkar in a lengthy judgment observed that the accused were charged under seven counts viz., sections 147, 148, 352, 333, 373, 395 and 302. Out of the 47 accused, nine were found guilty, viz. Nos. 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 12; 15; 16 and 47 under Sections 147 and 149 read with section 332. A reference was made to the High Court for accused Nos. 2. 3, 4 and 5 under sections 302 and 147 I.P.C. Dealing with the evidence of the lower court, His Lordship said Tavte, Kadam and Sawant were done to death and the Round Guard Shevde was killed by the mob. According to the defence the Round Guard died of the bullet wound. The Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi died on the spot of gun wound. The result of the Satyagraha was that 12 died and 35 were injured. Out of 12 who died 5 were officials, viz.: (1) Mamlatdar (2) Round Guard, (3) Constable Kadam, (4) Sawant and (5) Tavte. Apart from these five officials, seven villagers also died. Out of 35 injured persons 14 were constables and 4 officials. All the 47 accused were tried by the Sessions Judge with the aid of the jury with the charges triable with the aid of the jury and with the aid of the assessors triable by the aid of the assessors.

REFERENCE OF FOUR ACCUSED.

Referring to the reference of the four accused by the Sessions Judge. His Lordship observed, the question before the court was whether accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were guilty of the offence under sections 149 and 302 and whether the accused Nos. 1 to 5, 12, 13, 16 and 47 are guilty of the offence under section 147, 149 read with section 332 I.P.C. His Lordship discussed the evidence of the different witnesses of the prosecution as well as the defence and said it was clear from the evidence that Kadam and Sawant were previously attacked by a party of villagers and again by another party of villagers. That they did not die of the first assault but subsequent to the second assault. Taking evidence as a whole and disregarding comments made in cross-examination of several witnesses and believing prosecution evidence, it appeared that there were two attacks on Kadam and Sawant.

THE SECOND ATTACK.

Similarly there were two attacks on Tavte. It is difficult to convict accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the offences under sections 149 and 302. At the time of the second attack none of the accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were seen to be among the assailants. He thought, therefore, that if the prosecution evidence was believed there seemed to be different parties attacking different persons at different times. It therefore followed that accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 if they took part in committing assaut on Kadam and Sawant, they were not members of an unlawful assembly who committed murder of Kadam. The question whether they should be convicted under section 149 and 333 I.P.C. was largely a matter of inference unless it was clearly proved that Kadam and Sawant received grievous hurt at the time of the first attack made on them by the batch of assailants. Although accused Nos. 2 to 5 were members, it would be difficult to hold them guilty under sections 149 and 333. This result would follow on assumption that the prosecution evidence was reliable. Having regard to the circumstances, it would be difficult to say the jury was perverse. The prosecution evidence, unless it was stretched against the accused by a process of inferential reasoning bordering on surmise was not sufficient in convicting accused Nosl 2 to 5 under sections 149 and 333 I.P.C. It was unnecessary to convict them under section 149 read with 332 as they were already convicted by the learned Sessions Judge and the conviction was appealed against. He thought therefore the reference should be dismissed and they should be acquitted of charges under sections 149, 302 and 333 I.P.C.

APPEAL OF ACCUSED.

Referring to the appeal of the accused, His Lordship observed that there was no doubt that the accused 2 to 5 took part in riot and that they were guilty of the offence under sections 147, 149 and 332. It had been urged to the court that the aggregate sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment on accused No. 15 and of three years on accused Nos. 1 to 5 was excessive and that the same should be reduced. Having regard to the circumstances of the case, His Lordship did not see any ground for the reduction of the sentence. He therefore dismissed the appeal. Sentence on accused Nos. 1 to 5 12, 15, 16 and 47 confirmed.

His Lordship finally thanked the Advocate-General and Mr. Koyaji for their clear and exhaustive argument and thus assisting the Court in going through the voluminous records of an intricate case.

Justice Barlee concurred

DONATION TO TILAK SWARAJ FUND

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The General Secretary of the Congress announces that in pursuance of the will left by the late Mr. Thakar Trikamdas Kanji Adani of Bombay and Tanganyika, a sum of Rs. 7084-0-2 has been received from the Administrator-General, Dar-Es-Salaam, and credited to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Besides, a draft for Rs. 2088-4-0 has been received from the Secretary of the Indian Association, Dar-Es-Salaam and similarly credited.—A. P.

'MUSLIM POSITION UPHELD

Assurance To Co-Religionists In India.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Muslims' unfaltering attitude will be expressed in a communication to India, approved by the Muslim delegation to-day, in reply to telegrams from India, affirming that they have repeatedly and emphatically upheld the Muslim position before the Government, and made it clear that no Constitution will be acceptable until the communal question is settled.

The telegram will add that the Delegation have not been participating in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee discussions in connection with the responsibility at the Centre.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.